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ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS IN GREATER BOSTON FIVE CENTS ELSEWHERE

Control of New Guinea Affects Balance of Power in Pacific; Reich Eyes Its Former Colony

Mandate Is Now Held by Australia—Rights of Natives Guarded

Rich Gold Fields

Interests of Britain, Japan and America Involved in Proposed Transfer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE, Vic.—Serious suggestions that New Guinea should be returned to Germany and that Australia should abandon the mandate intrusted to her by the League of Nations raise questions of great importance to the Australian Commonwealth. More than that, they have a vital bearing upon the disposition of British influence and the future balance of power in the western Pacific.

For this reason alone, the interests of the United States are involved in proposals which many in Australia feel would inevitably strengthen the prospects of Japan's hegemony over a vast area and cause a realignment of naval and military power. Not the least of the immediate considerations is Australia's future security.

Developed by Australians

It is clear that the return of the former German New Guinea has become complicated by the discovery of rich gold fields. The Germans knew there was gold in New Guinea when they controlled the present mandated territory. They made slight efforts to exploit the fields, and they were always guarded in any efforts which might force them into a too rapid opening up of a savage country.

Many of the prospectors who explored the country from 1885 onward were Australians. The result has been that Australians have poured into the New Guinea gold fields since they have been opened up, many of them having had previous knowledge of the country and some actual experience there. Today vast wealth is being won from the fields and it can be understood why Australia does not want to relinquish her control.

Small German Population

When Australia occupied the territory at the beginning of the World War, the German coconut plantations were taken over. Most of the planters were later expatriated to Germany unless there were special reasons, such as marriage with native women, for their remaining. Now most of the former German properties are in the hands of Australian soldiers. The German population in New Guinea is comparatively small, being made up mostly of missionaries, both Roman Catholic and Lutheran.

There are still a few German planters and some Germans have returned to the gold fields, but they are mostly men who were engaged in mining or engineering before the war.

Heavy Mining Investment

Huge sums have been invested in the gold fields by Australian, British, Canadian and American interests. None is likely to take very kindly a suggestion that the area should be returned to Germany or accept the possibility of losing investments.

Airplanes have played an important part in mining developments. Today a plane traverses in 45 minutes country through which mining parties would have had to struggle for nine days before the war. It was quite impossible to build roads through the heavy jungle and hill country crossed by difficult rivers and inhabited by cannibals.

Welfare of Natives

It is significant that many white planters including Germans and Australian soldiers, resent the "black outlook" of the present Administration. They say New Guinea is a "black man's country" because under its mandate the Administration has set out to interpret both the letter and the spirit of the mandate. Thus it is determined to develop the country, having complete regard for the physical, mental, moral and social well-being of the natives.

The natives are regarded as the

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

By a Staff Artist

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Pacific Spheres of Influence

Relief Marshaled For South as Toll Of Tornado Rises

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Help for hundreds of injured and thousands of homeless in tornado-torn Tupelo, Miss., and Gainesville, Ga., was marshaled today by the American Red Cross.

Officials here were spurred by word from Clinton Schley, ambulance crew director at Tupelo, that 76 bodies already had been found there at 10:15 a. m., that more were being picked up and that 500 to 1000 were injured and 4000 homeless.

With 20 blocks at Tupelo destroyed, Mr. Schley reported, martial law had been declared.

By the Associated Press

More than 160 persons were killed by tornadoes in five southern states today while snow and cold weather were general over the West and North.

One thousand persons were injured by the wind storms which swept from Arkansas to South Carolina. Tupelo with 82 dead and Gainesville, Ga., with at least 42 fatalities were hardest hit.

Parshall, N. D., was the nation's coldest spot with a reported temperature of 15 degrees below zero.

Gales harassed shipping at Boston and along the Maine coast.

Heavy rains caused minor floods in several sections.

Poison Gas Charge Pushed Against Italy

Well-Authenticated Evidence Piling Up to Prove Use in Africa

Tons of Mustard

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—Anthony Eden, British Foreign Secretary, told the House of Commons today that Great Britain was making urgent representations at Geneva for the immediate discussion by the League of Nations of Ethiopian charges that Italy is using poison gas against non-combatants and bombing open towns.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 6 — Completely authenticated evidence is available to lay before the Committee of Thirteen at Geneva, Wednesday, about the Italians' use of poison gases, contrary to their solemn obligations under the 1925 treaty which Italy ratified April 9, 1928.

Witnesses, whose first-hand testimony has been received, include Baron von Rosen, Swedish Red Cross pilot, Capt. Townsend Stephens, member of the British Red Cross unit which has been stationed near Quoram, Dr. Hooper, a Canadian who was head of the Ethiopian ambulance near Negelli, Dr. James Macfie, who is at present at Addis Ababa.

Chemist's Testimony

In addition the London Times of April 4 publishes a copyrighted story from a special correspondent—a chemist with previous experience in gases in warfare—in which he says from personal experience that "poison gas for months past has been a brutal reality."

On Sunday, March 1, he states, Italian airmen flew over him near Quoram and dropped several mustard gas containers in dense bush—thus producing a "particularly barbarous effect" because the liquid lies on the foliage for days and inflicts terrible leg burns on passing Ethiopian peasants.

Daily Procedure

This correspondent declares that he saw Italians dropping gas bombs every day for three weeks. He adds that a Russian cinematographer, Mr. Zeitlin, and the American military attaché, Captain Meade, were with him on March 1 and took photographs.

The first intimation that the Italians were preparing to use gas dates so far back as Oct. 19, when, however, according to the News-Chronicle, Rome declared:

"Gas will be used only for self-defense, not attack . . ."

Two days later came the informa-

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South American Republics Mark 400 Years of History; Peru Is First to Celebrate

Chile and Argentina Hold Observances in Commemoration Of Their Discovery by Almagro and Don Pedro de Mendoza Respectively

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—Approximately 400 years ago the conquistadors were busy transplanting civilization in the then recently discovered New World. Today, therefore, finds a continual stream of celebrations in South American cities and towns, begun several years back and destined to continue for at least another decade.

Lima and Cuzco, in Peru, celebrated the anniversary of Pizarro two years back; this year finds Chile celebrating its discovery 400 years ago by Almagro, with Valparaiso, its chief port, uncertain whether it was founded in 1535 or 1543; this year also, Buenos Aires is celebrating the landing of Don Pedro de Mendoza; next year Guayaquil in Ecuador will be en fete to celebrate the four hundredth anniversary of its foundation by Francisco de Orellana; further ahead, in 1941, is the imposing program of festivities for the four hundredth anniversary of Pedro de Valdivia's founding of Santiago, the capital of Chile.

De Mendoza's Landing

The first day of Buenos Aires' celebrations witnessed a realistic enactment of Don Pedro de Mendoza's landing four centuries back. Don Pedro, whose part was efficaciously taken by the actor, Graciano Batista, came ashore at the spot known as "Vuelta de Rocha," in the Riachuelo. He landed as the Spanish adelantado (civil and military governor) from a specially-chartered vessel bedecked in the style of Magdalena, the historic galleon.

Flying the Castillian banner at the topmast, together with the emblems of "their most Catholic Majesties" and of Don Pedro himself, it made a most picturesque representation. More reality was given to the scene by mustering all the old-fashioned craft of the Plate which hoisted their sails and exhibited their "pennants." One hundred and fifty artists from the Colon Theater, all correctly attired in period costumes, were the "companions" of Don Pedro in his adventurous landing. These included the famous friars of the Franciscan Order.

Thousands Witnessed

The City of Our Lady of Good Air (Ciudad de Neustra Señora de Buen Aire) was favored with radiant sunshine for the foundation pageant. Thousands thronged the Boca district to witness it. There were strong diplomatic delegations, including one from Spain, the motherland. The expedition landed at 7 o'clock in the evening with Don Pedro, on horseback, at the head of the procession. The conquistador's arrogant treat-

(Continued on Page 16, Column 2)

Flandin Offers Peace Plan To Keep Status Quo

PARIS, April 6 (AP)—France, answering Adolf Hitler with its own proposals for guaranteeing peace in western Europe, opened a campaign today for a program to unite all Europe against any change of frontiers.

The Cabinet assembled to approve this plan in reply to Herr Hitler's suggestions for four-month negotiation of separate treaties to settle the crisis arising from Germany's occupation of the Rhineland and denunciation of the Locarno Pact.

Flandin Finishes Task

Foreign Minister Pierre Etienne Flandin and experts of his ministry completed their draft of France's reply to the Führer and its counter-proposals for peace yesterday.

M. Flandin submitted the draft to Premier Albert Sarraut for his approval before the Cabinet session.

The details of the proposed plan were not immediately disclosed.

Simultaneously, the Government received formal acceptances from Great Britain, Belgium and France—the remaining signatories of the violated Locarno Pact—to a French proposal to hold a meeting of the Locarno powers at Geneva.

Premier Paul van Zeeland of Belgium said he would be unable to leave Brussels before Wednesday, but the French Government expected the Locarno meeting to begin Friday, after Wednesday's meeting of the League of Nations Italo-Ethiopian Conciliation Committee.

Still Works for Italy

French officials also said conversations between the British, French and Belgian Army general staffs, provided under the Locarno power accord to insure protection against any unprovoked German attack, would start Wednesday in London.

Informed sources expressed belief that Foreign Minister Flandin would make a final attempt at Geneva to bring Britain and Italy together, despite their differences over the Italo-Ethiopian conflict, to help France against Germany in the Rhineland controversy.

One official said the French Gov-

(Continued on Page 2, Column 4)

Hoover Hammers New Deal; Borah Invades Midwest

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6 — The political oratory of former President Hoover mingles with the campaigning strains of Senator William E. Borah, now on a midwest stumping tour, as another phase of the 1936 campaign opens.

The impending phase is that of several crucial state presidential primaries: notably in Wisconsin tomorrow, and Illinois on April 14. In both cases, Senator Borah's strength is on trial, in the latter instance against Col. Frank Knox. In Chicago today, Senator Borah refused to say whether he will bolt the party after the Cleveland convention if he or an approved candidate is not the nominee, merely being quoted cryptically:

"I have no chain about my neck."

Over the week end Republican leaders of the Northeast conferred

(Continued on Page 8, Column 1)

Million Each Paid Two Firms For Crop Cuts

Wallace Admits $1,067,000 and $1,022,037 to Sugar Companies

Names Yet to Come

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6 — The Federal Government paid two AAA contract-signers more than $1,000,000 each for reducing food production, it was revealed today.

Anticipating the Senate's concurrence in a demand from Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg (R) of Michigan that the American taxpayer be allowed to know who has received more than $10,000 in AAA benefits, Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture today listed the largest payments in a letter to Senator Ellison D. Smith (D) of South Carolina, chairman of the Senate Agriculture Committee. He left to the judgement of Congress the advisability of making public the names of the recipients.

Senator Smith's committee, after consulting with Secretary Wallace today, voted unanimously to recommend to the Senate that publicity be given to the names of those receiving $10,000 or more for each contract year.

The largest payment—$1,067,665—went to a Florida sugar cane producing corporation, while one Hawaiian corporation will receive $1,022,037.87 for cutting its cane acreage.

Sugar Got Biggest Payments

The greatest number of large payments were made in connection with the sugar program, Secretary Wallace pointed out, because of the extent to which sugar production has become concentrated in the hands of large corporations. He expressed the opinion that the adjustment programs have arrested "this alarming development" which had been proceeding at an especially rapid rate in 1931 and 1932.

In regard to other crops, Mr. Wallace's report showed: Forty six out of 1,031,549 cotton payments in the 1933 program were above $10,000. The largest payment—$84,000—went to an Arkansas company which used it to pay off a Government loan.

The largest wheat payment for a single year totaled $29,398.32 and was made to a California farming concern. Seven out of 580,000 checks covering the second 1934 and first 1935 installments exceeded $10,000.

$150,000 For No Hogs

A California farming corporation, running the "largest hog farm in the world," received more than $150,000 for not raising hogs in 1934. There were 19 hog growers receiv-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 7)

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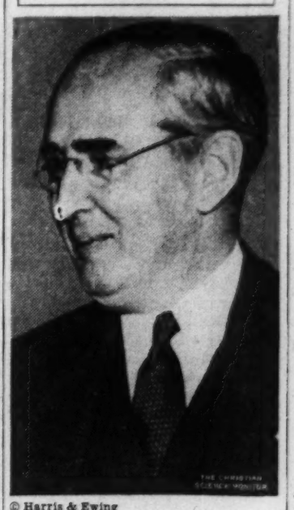

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Arthur H. Vandenberg
Senator From Michigan

Company Unions Reported Showing Signs of Revolt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Company unions, are showing "signs of revolt" according to a survey of the relation between government and labor published yesterday by the Public Affairs Committee, an organization recently formed here to publicize the work of leading research institutions.

"Recently, 11 company unions in separate plants of a large steel corporation held a convention, decided to ask for a wage increase and made other demands which displayed certain characteristics of independence not usually attributed to company dominated unions," the report found.

"If this tendency toward independence increases it is possible that ultimately the company union groups in separate plants or mills may unite in large industrial unions," it continues.

Employers Fear Frankenstein

"Employers in some industries fear that the company unions may yet prove a Frankenstein that will override their efforts to keep them innocuous for genuine collective bargaining."

However, the researches doubted that organized labor is strong enough to eliminate the company unions in the big corporations unless the constitutionality of the Wagner National Labor Relations is upheld by the Supreme Court and its provisions prohibiting employer

(Continued on Page 2, Column 5)

Power of SEC Is Limited By Supreme Court

Extension of Arbitrary Authority Assailed in Stock Case

6 to 3 Decision

Constitutionality of 1933 Security Act Not Effected by Ruling

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—In a slashing attack on the arbitrary power said to have been exercised by the Securities and Exchange Commission, the Supreme Court today in a 6 to 3 opinion decided against the commission, which sought to compel J. Edward Jones, New York dealer in oil stocks, to testify about a registration statement for a proposed issue of securities.

The verdict went much further than the immediate New Deal issue involved.

In one of the most heated denunciations of "autocratic" authority exercised by an executive body that the high court has handed down, the tribunal also set forth what may be a potential basis for its further relations with the New Deal.

Powers Are Curbed

The court specifically warned that if various new "administrative bureaus and commissions" were permitted to extend their powers by encroachments, the effect would be as much an unconstitutional violation of rights as though a "supreme autocracy" were formed.

The opinion was delivered by Mr. Justice Sutherland. Mr. Justice Cardozo wrote a dissenting opinion, concurred in by Justices Brandeis and Stone. The majority went far beyond the immediate case at issue in its comments on arbitrary power, which seemed to have been elicited by New Deal acts, though there was no direct reference to the Administration. The opinion was so couched as to give immediate wide satisfaction to New Deal opponents, while on the other hand, New Deal advocates minimized the actual effect of the comments, or implicit criticism. Interest was enhanced by the parallelism in some particulars between the case at issue, involving the effort of the Securities Commission to secure documents, messages and regards by subpeona, and the activity of the Black Lobby Committee.

Facts of Original Case

The facts of the case were comparatively simple. The Securities Exchange Commission challenged the facts and statements made by petitioner, Mr. Jones, as a basis for issuing certain securities as untrue or fraduulent, and set about a formal investigation of the material. Petitioner thereupon withdrew application for a license to issue the proposed securities, but the commission refused to accept this action as a reason for ending its examination. It demanded papers by subpoena and insisted upon its rights to follow up the first inquiry, denying the right of withdrawal

The court today ruled that in refusing to permit the petitioner to withdraw, the commission was guilty of arbitrary exercise of power. Although relatively unimportant in its effects upon the work of the commission, as appraised at first glance, the court then went on to a consideration of administrative authority in general, in a lengthy opinion.

Citations from the text follow:

"Arbitrary power and the rule of the constitution cannot both exist.

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Monday, April 6

Politics—Individualism Against Collectivism Issue

Washington—The increasing tempo of national politics as they sweep on to the Cleveland and Philadelphia conventions was underlined by the speech of former President Hoover at Fort Wayne, Indiana.

Hoover Constant

Mr. Hoover, since he took the train for the East last October, has consistently sounded the message that he sounded Saturday night at Fort Wayne. The Hoover viewpoints were as crystallized then as they were in his Portland, Ore., speech, his address in Cleveland or his last summer's statement on the Supreme Court issue.

The primary liberties of the people are being assailed, he said last August. The Government, instead of supplementing the natural recuperative forces of private initiative, has sought to usurp the functions of private enterprise, is the unvarying essence of his attack on the New Deal. The issue with Mr. Hoover Saturday as it has always been was individualism (modified, perhaps) versus collectivism.

Plenty of Cooks

The Republican Party is beset by a pandemonium of candidates and issues. Senator Borah tomorrow tests his strength in the Wisconsin primaries. On April 14 he submits himself to the Illinois voters. He did not enter the New York primaries last week and he did not receive a single vote as the Old Guard swept to victory in the election of unpledged delegates. California, where there is a strong Hoover movement, which, at least, may permit Hoover to exercise some tangible influence at the Cleveland convention, is snarled in a maze of internecine politics. But Senator Borah has decided not to enter there.

Just as Mr. Hoover is the polar star, so Senator Borah is the vast enigma of the Republicans' troubled picture. Should he bolt in the event of failing to gain the nomination himself or failing to dictate the candidate, he might open a fatal breach for the Democrats to march through.

Democrats

The Democrats are congratulating themselves upon the simplicity of their problem—that of re-electing President Roosevelt. No successor to Huey Long has arisen to blast the warp and woof of the Democratic garment. The current hearings on the Townsend old age pension plan are designed in part to liquidate one of the principal threats to Democratic solidarity. That standby of the Townsend people, Representative McGroarty of California, is said to have split last week with Dr. Francis E. Townsend.

Labor Mobilization Sought

Maj. George L. Berry, President Roosevelt's industrial co-ordinator, last week announced the formation of "Labor's Nonpartisan League"

(Continued on Page 3, Column 1)

'Election Slackers' In Germany Lose Jobs as Penalty

BERLIN, April 6 (AP)—German industrial workers who failed to vote in the March 29 Reichstag elections felt the stern punishment of the National Socialist Party today.

A number of industrial leaders said they had received instructions to dismiss the "election slackers," and many of those who avoided the polls have been discharged already.

The German Labor Front and the National Socialist Party organization called for the dismissals on the grounds that the nonvoters eliminated themselves from the labor community.

Exactly 1 per cent of Germany's electorate did not vote in the March 29 election, nominally to select a new Reichstag but actually to approve Adolf Hitler's policies, official German news agency figures showed.

The total number of qualified voters was 45,431,102. Theoretically, therefore, 454,311 Germans failed to "perform their duty as citizens."

This figure, however, included all who had valid excuses, such as illness, for not voting when National Socialists called upon all those who had not appeared at the polls by noon of the election day and called upon them to do so.

It was impossible to estimate the number of industrial workers to whom the election "sanctions" were applicable.

Education and Law Way to Safety

Car Makers Exonerate Speed as Cause of Accidents

Up to Motorists

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Automobile manufacturers denied that high speed motorcars were responsible for the increasing highway toll in a report just made to Daniel C. Roper, Secretary of Commerce.

Solution of the problem, spokesmen for the automobile industry declare, "lies not in the limitation of speed itself but in the education and legal regulation of the driver so he may always drive at safe speeds under all operating conditions."

Governors Opposed

Opening an accident prevention conference called by President Roosevelt in December, Secretary Roper asked the industry to answer the question, "Why do cars need to be made capable of speeds of 80 to 100 miles per hour?"

In their reply, made public today, the manufacturers held that it would be inadvisable to attach mechanical speed governors to cars because such devices might increase, rather than lessen, danger. If speed were automatically cut to 50 miles per hour, they explained, the majority of drivers would try to hold that speed on the open road and one car would not be able to pass another in a crisis.

Glare Blamed on Drivers

Answering a question why the dangerous glare has not been taken out of headlights, the industry placed the blame on drivers, pointing out that almost all cars now have devices for dimming lights when another car is approaching.

The manufacturers likewise defended bumpers, steering mechanisms and brakes, pointing to improvements of recent years.

Creation of a federal highway safety agency, enactment of uniform driving laws, continuance of road improvement programs by the Federal Government and states, and elimination of dangerous drivers were among the safer-driving steps recommended by the manufacturers.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—The traffic police and the courts have been demoralized in some parts of the country by the process of "fix-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Many Plans, One Aim—Safety

Plans to implant road safety in the nation's schools as a new and attractive subdivision of "sports" constitute the reply of highway and school authorities to a nationwide program of unprecedented road construction over the next few years.

Emphasis upon the sporting aspects of automobile driving, demanding the fair play and intensive training required of participants in other school games, threads its way through a seven-point program adopted by parent-teacher conferences in 11 key cities of the nation.

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In its broadest significance, the "new war on accidents" is intended to weld into school training a program of constructive safety education designed to teach drivers of tomorrow to avoid the highway pitfalls of today—haste, speed and inattention. It is proposed to give grade pupils an understanding of traffic problems before they even get behind the wheel of an automobile for the first time.

An advanced high school training will include actual instruction in motorcar operation, economy and safety in a way that will appeal to the inherent sporting instincts of youth, and thus win their spontaneous support in meeting traffic accident problems.

The young student, for instance, will learn how to park properly, how to approach street intersections and maneuver around curves with a maximum of safety to himself and the other fellow. He will learn that fair play in the highway game means giving the other fellow his share of the road, playing with him rather than competing against him. In other words, youth will be taught to consider all automobile drivers as part of one team engaged in a contest against a common competitor—recklessness.

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They will learn, too, that safe driving means heavy savings in fuel consumption, depreciation losses and repairs—facts that will stand them in good stead when they own their own automobiles.

As part of the "new war on accidents" schoolteachers and parents everywhere in the United States have gone on record for strict observance of minimum-age requirements for obtaining driving licenses, co-operation with the police in enforcing safety at street crossings, support for driver license laws in all states and adequate markers on all streets approaching school buildings.

Shaming the Careless Driver

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—Law-breaking motorists will be shamed into obedience if the State Legislature passes a bill proposed here by the traffic

(Continued on Page 4, Column 5)

LaGuardia Outlaws Sale of Liquor To High School Pupils

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Establishments catering to New York City high schools are warned by Mayor Fiorello H. LaGuardia that their places will be closed if they are discovered selling liquor to pupils.

"If you report any place in this city catering to high school pupils and soliciting their patronage where liquor is served, I will have it declared a nuisance and will throw a cordon of police around there that no one will be able to enter," he told the bureau of attendance of the Board of Education at a meeting at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here yesterday.

Even the serving of beer to students would come under the ban, the Mayor said.

Mayor LaGuardia laid down another rule that in the future, cases of truancy and improper guardianship due to poverty would not be taken to the courts, but would be referred "to proper agencies where constructive work can be done." He declared that malnutrition was one of the main causes of truancy, and that in rare instances only is the child to blame.

"Boys still want to see railroad yards and watch the wheels of freight trains go round, and they want to go to the docks to see the ships, and the big derrick loading and unloading under different flags," the Mayor said. "I know I do. There's no indication of any bad tendency of any boys desiring to see these things. Why can't regular trips be made to the docks and the freight yards?"

Presidential Possibilities

By Frank L. Perrin

Fourth of Five Articles

Based on interviews by the Associate Editor of The Christian Science Monitor with the leading contenders for the Republican nomination, and a discussion of the Progressives in the campaign.

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Boston News Today:

New Obstacles Arise to Amoskeag Reopening
Boston Not So Smoky Claims Health Department
Welfare Workers Predict "Orgy of Chiseling"
Ways and Means Approves $2,000,000 Road Fund
Observers Say Teachers' Oath Will Remain
Postman Charged With Money Theft From Mails

These and other Boston and New England stories will be found in the local section of this edition.

Britain's Mediation on Locarno Draws Fire From Both Sides

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—During this period of crisis following Herr Adolf Hitler's throwing over the Locarno settlement, Great Britain has come to realize something of what a punch-ball might feel with two people fisting at it from opposite sides.

Fortunately, perhaps, for Great Britain, the punches from France have generally coincided with an "easy" from Germany and vice versa. Indeed as may be seen from the press comments of the two countries a really vicious punch from one of them has usually been accompanied by a positive caress from the other.

Examples of Comment

When the trouble first started, the German press was almost embarrassingly caressive and the French press was precisely the opposite. Mr. Eden, said the Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung, has done "what we expected"; he has "opened the door to reasonable conversations regarding the future" and he has "destroyed the fable of a German 'menace.'" Similarly, the Kölnische Zeitung congratulated Great Britain on having refused "to lose her head" at Herr Hitler's "resumption of full sovereignty over the German Rhineland."

French newspapers on the other hand were furious. l'Intransigeant, accused England of "flirting with Germany for a long time." Not only the British Government, declared le Jour, but the whole House of Commons from Conservative to Labor, "has been seduced by Hitler's offer to negotiate."

The Socialist newspaper, l'Oeuvre, prayed—though evidently without much hope of the prayer being granted—that "the British may ultimately realize the Rhine is their frontier as it is ours and that what happens to us will happen to them also."

Quick Shift of Opinion

When the London proposals to Germany were agreed to by Britain, France and Belgium, the knocks began to come from Germany and caresses from France. The Kölnische Zeitung found that the proposals to which Great Britain had unaccountably put her signature were "inexplicably permeated with the idea of a German menace," thus "once more attacking Germany's honor." The Völkische Beobachter reminded England of Shylock and his "demand for a pound of flesh from Germany's body."

Simultaneously in Paris, however, le Temps was comforted by the fact that Great Britain, faced by Herr Hitler's coup de force, had "shouldered her responsibilities." England, in fact, le Temps went on, with an obvious but unexpressed reference to the broken word of Germany, "respects her signature and keeps her promises—as, for our part, we never doubted she would do."

Even l'Echo de Paris, organ of that stalwart militarist, Pertinax, was at last pleased with Great Britain. This was because the British Government had consented to conversations between the military general staffs for which France has been angling for years.

Compliments for Eden

L'Agence Economique et Financière, after expressing its pleasure at having obtained a promise of Great Britain's military support, went on to pay a special tribute to Mr. Anthony Eden for having "joined his French and Belgian colleagues in a plan of concerted action" in spite of the fact that he is "perforce interpreter of a public opinion ill-prepared to face the facts so energetically demonstrated by Germany."

M. Edouard Herriot, too, had a kindly compliment for Mr. Eden who, he said, "represents the constructive effort of the new generation" in Great Britain.

"England Taken by Storm"

In the case of Germany, the sudden swing-over of newspaper comment was undoubtedly due in part to the fact that only such British views as were favorable to Germany had been reproduced in the German newspapers.

Der Angriff, for example, after the Führer's opening shot in his election campaign at Munich, roundly asserted that the Chancellor had taken England by storm.

Presumably basing its estimate on the Rothermere-Beaverbrook newspapers, der Angriff described British opinion as being entirely favorable to the German thesis—which was certainly not the case.

Agreement or Proposal?

France's pleasure, on the other hand, was due to a belief that her Government had obtained a far wider promise out of Britain than, as it afterward transpired, Britain herself considers she has given. The French called the London memorandum an "agreement" and the English "proposals."

Accordingly the French let fly with both fists when the British suggested it was legitimate for Germany to make counter-proposals.

Le Quotidien even urged the French Government to give up talking with Britain about "collective security" and to undertake instead "direct conversations with Herr Hitler."

Le Temps wrote that Great Britain's attitude of insisting on the full rigor of the law against Italy and knuckling under to a breach by Germany endangers the existence of the League of Nations."

Issue Is Peace or War

So it still goes on through this long period of crisis. Why? Because more than at any time since the end of the World War, Europe is in front of the issue—peace or war. France, and many other countries are really concerned, not at what Germany may have done in the way of breaking treaties in the past, but about what she intends to do in the future.

The French demand for additional security from Britain and the stress laid by both countries on the need for a real gesture of good will from Germany is due to genuine doubts whether Herr Hitler really means peace or is merely offering to sign some new treaties so that he can go on breaking them as soon as it is convenient to do so.

With the Rhineland reoccupied, Herr Hitler has no other major internal grievance against the Treaty of Versailles. But Germany has long cherished ambitions based on that treaty. Her eyes have been turned toward Austria, Poland, Czechoslovakia and Lithuania.

Nonaggression Pacts

Consequently Europe is asking whether Herr Hitler's offers of nonaggression pacts to these four neighbors are genuine, or whether such pacts would go the same way as the undictated Treaty of Locarno?

It is considerations such as these which are involved in the varying press comment on Great Britain's attitude. Germany is fighting a lone diplomatic hand and must climb down if Great Britain is not either on her side or benevolently neutral. France on the other hand is intensely anxious that neither she herself nor anybody else should come to terms with Germany until it is certain what Herr Hitler's peace offer really means.

In other words, Great Britain besides being a punch-ball is also in the awkward position of having willy-nilly to play a decisive part in directing the course of European history.

Landmark in Justice Observed

Law societies which afford free legal counsel to the poorest litigants in England and Wales mark tenth anniversary of their founding.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, April 6—An organization which has brought free legal defense to the poorest litigants in England and Wales today observed its tenth anniversary.

The Law Society and the Provincial Law Societies of England and Wales are responsible for this benefit and are thus furthering the aims of Magna Charta, famous Charter of Liberty signed by King John some 700 years ago.

"We will sell to no man, we will not deny or delay to any man, justice or right." So runs a clause of Magna Charta. It has been said that had the records of 700 years shown English justice had always measured up to the standard outlined by the barons when they forced the signature of King John at Runnymede, England might never have needed the special services of the Law Society.

Act Passed in 1903

But England has to admit that, as concerning the law, equality has not always been a fact; innocence has not always been assumed until guilt has been proven; "the common man" has been obliged, by reason of his status and his poverty, to forgo those rights to justice which would only be obtained by those financially able to procure legal assistance.

It was not until 1903 that there appeared signs that, after all, England had not entirely forgotten her contract of 700 years back and was prepared to give everyone something of that right and justice.

In 1903 there went through Parliament a measure known as the Poor Persons Defense Act which was the first piece of legislation providing free legal aid for persons unable to pay for it on their own account.

Limited at First

It was a limited affair, being restricted not merely to cases tried at Assizes or at Quarter Sessions, but also to the willingness and ability of the prisoner to disclose his defence,—unaided,—during the preliminary hearing of his case at the police court.

By 1923, there was found to be so much confusion in regard to administration in general that a departmental committee was set up to inquire into the situation. On that committee sat two members of the council of the Law Society, Sir Roger Gregory and the late Dr. A. H. Coley, and these two, examining the circumstances, declared that if the solicitors were entrusted to carry out the whole work themselves, without outside control, they might be relied upon to assume the burden of it.

Services Volunteered

That was a very definite step forward. The proposal commended itself to the committee, and a scheme was drawn up which provided that Poor Persons Committee should be empowered to grant certificates for the right to legal aid given without cost, save for a very small deposit to meet out-of-pocket expenses, by members of the Law Society.

Exactly what these volunteer members of the legal profession have done for "the common man" is hard to measure. Too little is known of their labors. Even the common man himself knows too little, believing in some vague way, as he often does, that the legal assistance which enables him to litigate as a poor person in the courts comes mysteriously from the State and is paid for by the State.

It is often difficult to persuade him that men, holding high positions in the legal profession, can possibly be willing to give freely of their time and talent for the purpose of seeing that a measure of justice is done him that would never come the litigant's way were he to stand alone before the law.

50,000 Appeals Investigated

Yet the fact remains that, since 1926 when the Law Society of London and the Law Societies of the provinces began their charitable work, some 50,000 applications for help have been investigated by their members, some 16,000 actions have been conducted—most of them successfully—while, annually, sums which run into thousands of pounds have been recovered in judgments and settlements.

In 1930, a second Poor Persons Defense Act made its way onto the statute book. Interest in the developments of the last four years had been growing in legal circles and the Howard League for Penal Reform seized the moment for the promotion of legislation which would facilitate the working of the new schemes.

Extension of Field

The Act of 1930 extended the grounds upon which "the common man" could appeal for aid, rendering help available not only in cases which came before the Assizes and the Quarter Sessions but also in regard to those dealt with at the police courts.

Small Fee Required

The scheme is not yet perfect—the Law Society itself is the first to acknowledge it. Persons requiring assistance do not always find it easy to leave their work during the office hours of those lawyers of whom assistance must be sought. Neither do they always find it easy to scrape together that small sum for out-of-pocket expenses required, or nominally required, in order to set machinery in motion.

There is, moreover, a need for more and wider help outside the courts altogether—for the sort of help required for the removal of the feeling among many working men and women that every man's hand is against them and that the hand of the law is heaviest and most dangerous of all.

But the common man is coming into his own. Little by little he is seeing that justice is not to be bought, nor defense against injustice to be regarded as the safeguard only of those who have money to spend.

Rischgitz Art Agency

King John Signing Magna Charta in 1215

Volunteers in the Legal Profession Are Bringing the Famous Document's Aims Within the Reach of "The Common Man"

Armament Plans In Britain Affect Food Production

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON—The question of Britain's home production of foodstuffs is under review in connection with the Government's rearmament plans. Announcement of this by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin has drawn attention to the fact that the making of more weapons of war has already begun to affect general economic conditions in Great Britain.

Not only does the question of the number of cruisers and airplanes necessary to patrol Britain's main routes of supply throughout the world depend upon the extent to which the United Kingdom can itself be rendered self-supporting in respect to food, but the spending of a large sum of money upon a particular form of industrial activity concerns many branches of employment.

Labor Asks Question

Organized labor, as represented by the council of the Trade Union Congress in London, has thus already approached the Government with the problem of how the contemplated "dilution" of skilled and unskilled workers in arms factories can be prevented from hurting the prospects of those hitherto engaged in such industries.

Another manifestation of what has begun is seen in a boom which—despite many official assurances that profiteering was to be prevented—has started in armament shares on the London Stock Exchange. This boom has afforded a reminder that the policy of industrial "expansion" long advocated by one school of economists as an antidote to unemployment, has begun to become operative though under conditions much less favorable to the nation than if the work provided had been upon enterprises of a permanently useful kind.

Commodity Prices

Much has been heard here in the past of a new slump liable to arise whenever present activity in the building trade should become reduced, in consequence of saturation of the market for new houses, a state of things generally regarded as imminent. To what extent armament making may absorb labor thus rendered idle is thus being debated.

Another point under discussion is the effect upon general wholesale commodity prices, the raising of which has long been a plank in the British Government's policy.

The view hitherto held in London official circles has been that an expansionist policy of public development would not conduce to such upward movement. Now that this policy has been adopted as regards armaments, the theory is being put to an actual test, though results are not expected to become apparent for some time.

Flandin Presents New Peace Program

(Continued from Page 1)

ernment feared lest Britain press for new punitive measures against Italy for its progressing campaign of conquest in Ethiopia, while Premier Benito Mussolini has insisted he will not rejoin the old united Stresa Front of Britain, France and Italy until the present sanctions are lifted.

How About Reich?

Informed sources said that Mr. Flandin's campaign of Geneva action included a demand upon British Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden to consent to sanctions against Germany for its treaty breach.

A British refusal of this demand, which French officials considered certain, was counted upon to aid France in its maneuvers to end penalties upon Italy and swing full attention to the Rhineland.

The British disclosed events during discussions yesterday between Mr. Eden and Joachim von Ribbentrop, Herr Hitler's ambassador-at-large. These discussions may be the last conversations held for some time as the German delegation has already left for Berlin and Herr von Ribbentrop is expected to depart the first of the week.

Herr von Ribbentrop visited Mr. Eden to enter a final protest against Anglo-French-Belgian general staff talks, of which he said Germany does not approve.

Eden Refuses

Mr. Eden flatly rejected the protest and told the German envoy that the talks were Great Britain's contribution to restore confidence. He said the discussions were all the more necessary since Germany is not willing to make any contribution for the period between peace negotiations.

The British Foregn Secretary asserted that the fact that Germany, despite all British efforts, consistently refused to make any commitments not to fortify the Rhine zone left the British without recourse not to proceed with the staff talks.

Herr von Ribbentrop, accepting the statement as a final answer, departed brusquely.

Bethlen Urges Hungary To Follow Reich's Move

BUDAPEST, April 6 (AP)—Count Stefan Bethlen, former Premier of Hungary, has accused the present Government of "impotence in the present political situation."

In an election speech, Count Bethlen declared that Hungary should follow the example of Germany and Austria in shaking off the military limitations of post-war peace treaties.

Company Unions Show Signs of Revolt

(Continued from Page 1)

dominance of unions are enforced by the Government.

It is expected that the Supreme Court test will come during the winter of 1936-37. In the meantime the Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal have divided on the issue in their decisions, some having granted injunctions against hearings ordered by the board to determine whether there is a violation of the art and others having upheld the board.

Report Is for Distribution

The report of the Public Affairs Committee is in the form of a short pamphlet designed to present to the public in concise form the results of a detailed technical study recently completed by the Twentieth Century Fund a research organization. It is the second in a series of such reports by the new organization whose purpose is to provide a connecting link between the work of research organization and the public. It results from the recognized inadequacy in the past of facilities for making available to the general public the work of the many excellent research organizations which possess no publicity facilities of their own.

The document covers the entire history of labor relations with the Government in the United States. It finds that the first known instance of direct action by labor goes back to 1776 in a spontaneous strike of printers. The first permanent organization of workers was a cordwainers union set up in 1792.

Period of Greatest Strikes

The period of greatest strikes was not under NRA, as has been popularly supposed, but World War and early post-war years. The number of strikes was higher in each year from 1916 through 1921 than in 1934, the only complete calendar year under NRA. From the point of view of numbers, the year 1919 was the peak, with 4,160,348 workers involved—almost four times as many as in 1934 when 1,353,912 employees were affected.

"A new trend toward a reduction in the duration of industrial disputes began in 1928 and reached the lowest point in 1933," the report notes. It says this is explained in part "by the mediation activities of the various Government labor boards." These activities during early NRA days not only averted a large number of strikes "but aided materially in bringing them quickly to an end."

Claims One Weakness

The report notes the failure of the craft or trade union system, on which the American Federation of Labor is founded, to appeal to any large proportion of American labor under modern conditions of mass production. It estimates total independent union membership in 1934 at only 4,200,000 out of a total of 32,000,000 wage earners eligible for union membership.

At the same time company unions number approximately 2,500,000 members. A change in this picture may result if the trade union movement, now being led aggressively by John L. Lewis, president of the United Mine Workers of America, is successful. It commanded 40 per cent of the votes at the last A. F. of L. convention.

Proposes Some Changes

The Twentieth Century Fund survey in its conclusions accepted the terms of the Wagner Act as far as it went but favored amendments which would separate Government mediation functions from enforcement of the collective bargaining laws and make both independent of the Department of Labor.

The Wagner Act prohibits any form of employer influence over unions in any plants. The report notes however other methods of checking unionization. One of these is "migration of industrial units." As an example it cites the movement of the textile industry to the South "to tap the reservoir of low-paid unorganized labor." Other factors are technological progress and mass production which reduce the dependency of industry on highly skilled labor.

British Renew Drive to Bring U.S. Into League

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—British statesmen, with Europe bristling with new armament and crises and the danger of another war admittedly increased, have renewed their semi-official drive to bring the United States into the League of Nations.

The movement, headed by Prime Minister Stanley Baldwin, has become more apparent than ever since the outbreak of the Italo-Ethiopian hostilities in East Africa, followed by many international complications in the League's effort to invoke sanctions.

Undeterred by the known traditional position of the United States, and despite the bitter Senate fights held over the League and the World Court, leading British statesmen have never abandoned their hopes to induce the Americans to reconsider their action in repudiating the League setup.

No Direct Appeal

No direct official appeal appears to have been made to Washington, however, inasmuch as the British efforts thus far appear designed to win American public opinion. Official quarters roundly deny that any diplomatic approach has been made direct to the American Government.

Diplomatic quarters have not failed, however, to notice the increasingly frequent references to America's position made by Baldwin since the outbreak of the present conflict.

Mr. Anthony Eden, League champion, has joined the movement since his elevation to the Foreign Office secretaryship.

"Our final objective must be a worldwide system of collective security which embraces all the nations and the authority of which is unchallenged and unchallengeable," Mr. Eden told the House of Commons in the most recent discussion of British policy in the League.

"We are far from that objective at present," the Minister admitted somewhat ruefully.

Plenty of References

Mr. Baldwin, however, has been much more direct in his references to the United States.

A perusal of his speeches made in and out of Commons within the past few months disclose these remarks:

"I wish the United States were in the League. . . . I hope that before long they will be in it.

"The United States has never been a member, although their President molded the League and despite all its checks and disappointments was able to see his vision take shape.

"I am certain there are millions of American citizens who are watching with lively sympathy our efforts to make the League of Nations an instrument of world peace."

Isolationism Criticized

In the same speech Mr. Baldwin inferentially criticized America's position of isolation.

"Why," he asked, after referring to the policy of "splendid isolation," "is it more splendid to be by yourself than with others? Let us keep our feet out of these adjectival enticements and walk in the way of truth unvarnished."

Again Mr. Baldwin criticized the United States for not being a member of the League at "this critical hour."

"What we have got to do," he said, "is to go on working—largely on faith, I admit—to try and get back those into the League who have belonged, and to trust that the day may come when the world circle is complete by the admission of the United States."

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The World's Day

Its News in Focus

Continued from Page 1

for support of President Roosevelt. A moving force in this effort to solidify Labor behind the President is John L. Lewis, buttressed by 300 more labor leaders.

Farmer-Laborites Mix the Broth

What might seem like a threat to Democratic support from the liberals was the resolution accepted by the Minnesota Farmer-Labor Party last week for a national party by that name. Meeting in St. Paul, March 27-29, the Farmer-Labor Party resolved to start a national third party movement but it left loopholes for graceful withdrawals should the movement not gather momentum this year.

Political commentators see a smart maneuver in the offing whereby the Farmer-Labor faction might trade support of President Roosevelt on the national ticket for his support of the party on the Minnesota ticket.

In Ethiopia—Italian Troops Closing In

Rome — Like a nut cracker, Fascist troops are closing in from north and south toward the still distant Ethiopian capital of Addis Ababa, according to communiqués received here. The Associated Press reports continued rout of the Ethiopians in the northern sector, where Emperor Haile Selassie's Imperial Guard of 70,000 crack troops has been forced precipitously back into the interior.

The Italians have followed up their victory with air bombings of Sasa Baneh and troop movements forward south of Quoram toward the strategic tablelands of Dessye.

Addis Ababa—The capital is almost deserted after a bold air attack by five Italian planes. 10 per cent of the population remaining.

London—The effect of the resurgence of military activity in Ethiopia is to distract England, which had held the whip-hand in the Locarno negotiations. Italy's rapid advance in Ethiopia and its invasion of Great Britain's sphere of influence near Lake Tana have turned England's attention to this new issue.

AAA—Sugar Reduction Payments Disclosed

Washington — The New Deal has presented as a cardinal element of its economic philosophy the idea of more equitable distribution of income. Today the nation was flabbergasted to learn that two AAA contract signers had received more than $1,000,000 each for reducing food production.

The Florida Sugar Cane Producing Corporation received $1,067,665; the Hawaiian Corporation will receive $1,022,037.87.

Senator Vandenberg Forces Disclosure

Senator Vandenberg of Michigan, prospective Republican nominee for President, again maneuvered the New Dealers into a position that cannot but help prove awkward. He it was who challenged Secretary of Agriculture Wallace to reveal to the nation a list of AAA beneficiaries receiving more than $10,000.

Wallace Unapologetic

Secretary Wallace, with characteristic bluntness, accepted the challenge and offered to list all those receiving more than $1000. Already the Secretary's aplomb in making his disclosures is being denounced as the "insolence of office."

The Secretary argues that large payments are made necessary because agriculture, like industry, has become concentrated in the hands of a few. Those familiar with the Wallace precepts as set forth in his book, "New Frontiers," know that he admits the abuses of some of the new-deal policies, but argues that they are made necessary by practices that have been allowed to continue. Thus he admits that plowing under wheat is bad, but contends it has been made necessary by the plowing under of foreign markets by tariffs.

What He Said

On Dec. 11 Secretary Wallace issued his annual report, and in it he said:

"The redistribution of income is not a proposal, but a necessity."

Dirigible—Hindenburg Starts Return to Germany

Rio de Janeiro—The Hindenburg, the world's largest and newest airship, started back to Germany. Dr. Hugo Eckener, that veteran of many a successful Zeppelin flight, was at the controls. Nineteen of the 37 persons who alighted Saturday after the Hindenburg's first Atlantic crossing accompanied the ship on its return.

Looking Backward

Washington—The Hindenburg's promise of a regular north Atlantic air line sometime this summer, comes when commercial air lines in the United States are celebrating a decade of achievement.

Figures tell the story:

Passengers carried: 1926—5782; 1935—860,761.
Pounds of freight: 1926—3555; 1935—5,511,737.
Planes in operation: 1926—2612; 1935—7371, all licensed.
Plane-miles flown on commercial lines: 1934—48,786,551; 1935—63,540,233.
Lighted air lanes: 1926—none; 1935—28,084 miles.

Eugene L. Vidal, Director of Air Commerce, United States Department of Commerce, said 1935 was the "most important year thus far in the development of flying as an industry and a transportation system."

Sitting on Mail Sacks

Today's air passengers sip lemonade and recline in luxury. Less than a decade ago, passengers sat on sacks of mail.

A few purely passenger lines pre-dated the air mail-passenger era. In Florida, 1914; in California, 1918, pioneer passenger lines existed.

The first regular air-mail service started from New York to Washington in 1918. Transcontinental, New York to San Francisco, 1920, was flown by Post Office planes. In 1925, the first air-mail contracts were let to private firms. From 1926 to 1929 commercial flying spurted ahead.

United Celebrates

The present domestic air line system is therefore dated roughly from 1926. On Monday, April 6, the United Air Lines celebrates its tenth anniversary. It is one of the "Big Four" east-to-west services.

Clipper Ships

While commercial flying lines shot north and south, east and west, across the United States, clipper ships of the air set out across the seas. Pan American from 1927 on linked Florida to Central and South America and to islands of the Caribbean.

Alaska in July, 1932, was brought into air communication with the Northwest.

Finally, last November the Pacific Clippers pioneered in service from San Francisco to Hawaii, Wake, and on to Manila.

Pan American reports some 32,000 miles of air routes touching 33 countries.

Landon Seems to Be One Who Gets Things Done

His Ability to Inspire Confidence Proves Prime Asset

Presidential Possibilities
Fourth of Five Articles
Based on interviews with the leading contenders for the Republican nomination, and a discussion of the Progressives in the campaign.

By **Frank L. Perrin**
Associate Editor of
The Christian Science Monitor

Late in November last, when I first met Gov. Alfred Mossman Landon of Kansas and accepted his invitation to visit him in his office at the Capitol the following day, I discussed with him the probability of his being called upon to enter the lists as a prospective candidate for the Presidency on the Republican ticket.

There was, even then, much activity, both in the East and Middle West, among his friends who saw in him a man proved by experiences in his own State to be prudent, resourceful, popular, and as possessing that rare quality which enables those who have gained it to accomplish by pacific means and methods what might be impossible by aggression.

He had been twice elected Governor of Kansas in years when the nation and his State had been swept by the tidal wave of Democratic votes.

He Has a Way With Him

He had, by legislative action made possible by enlisting the aid of political opponents, balanced a stubbornly awkward state budget, placed the counties, townships and school districts on a pay-as-you-go cash basis, and reduced appreciably a bonded state debt.

There was no need to attempt to discover, on the Governor's desk or elsewhere, the machine which it might be suspected he operated, or the stuffed club which it might be supposed he had found it necessary to wield. I had been told that he possessed neither of these. He has a different and evidently a better method.

One would give an entirely erroneous impression of the man if he were to be described as naïve. He is not that. Neither does he impress the visitor as displaying offensive sophistication.

Has Many Rare Attributes

There are thousands of men of his familiar characteristics in the western country, but not so many endowed with his incisiveness, his natural courtesy, or who possess in so high a degree the faculty of inspiring complete confidence.

There is that in all of us, I suspect, which responds to unostentatious flattery. No plea in confession and avoidance is here interposed. Our first meeting was, unexpectedly, in Kansas City, Mo. The Governor had planned to board a noon train for an appointment farther west than Topeka, while I had arranged a schedule which would make it impossible to leave the city until two hours later. So the Chief State Executive considerately offered to take the later train, it being agreed that we meet at the station.

I had not read, in any book of instructions, the rules of etiquette or precedence governing an occasion such as this, so I followed the red cap and my bags into the train coach, uncertain as to just how to keep the appointment.

The Act of a Big Man

As the train started I looked up to find the Governor himself solving my little problem. He had left his coach in the rear to relieve, probably unsuspectingly, my slight embarrassment.

Somewhat surprisingly the fact was disclosed during this first visit that Alfred M. Landon, despite his admiration for the elder Roosevelt, the defeated Bull Moose champion of 1912, idealized the Democratic leader of an earlier period—Grover Cleveland. It was difficult, at first, to understand this. Later I did understand. It is unquestionably, because he admires the courage Cleveland displayed, first in reaching definite decisions, and secondly in adhering to and defending them.

Realizing this, the mental picture which I have previously attempted to draw took intangible form. It was the picture of David and Goliath. In a published letter written from Topeka at the time of my November visit, I drew the picture thus:

The First Appraisal

"I find the Governor to be a modest man, conscious of the fact that he is not an old-school politician, and that he has never been tried in the refining fire of cruel publicity.

"As I discussed the prospect with him in his office at the capitol and watched the kindly but comprehending twinkle in his eyes, I thought of David and his sling, and of the few stones he chose as armament before he fared forth to do battle with the Philistine giant. I wonder if those stones were ever named or their potential power estimated.

"No doubt someone has done this, but whether it has been done or not I like to think of them as Truth, Courage, Unselfishness, Vision, Spiritual Power."

A Reappraisal

So in due course, and more recently, the opportunity came to verify previous impressions and to reappraise the man who, in the intervening months, had grown appreciably in stature in the estimation of the American people, and this in spite of the fact that neither he nor his friends had imposed, or more than tacitly admitted his candidacy for the highest office within their gift.

No Landon-for-President machine has been set up in Topeka or elsewhere. No publicity bureau worthy of the name has been organized. No phrase-making "ghost-writer" has been employed to prepare spell-binding speeches. Indeed, Governor Landon has made but three public addresses since the spotlight fell upon him. One was in Ohio, several months ago, another at Kansas City, Mo., and a third at Lincoln, Neb. Neither of these was a campaign speech. In none was there an appeal for votes or a mention of political ambition.

Would Clean House

What would be the first great task of the man Landon were he called to the presidency? I asked him this question at the time of my latest visit with him in his office in Topeka.

His answer was that he would undertake to establish and apply, in Washington the simple but practicable rules of political housekeeping which have been successful, in a smaller way, in Kansas. He would lessen the burden of taxation by methods of decentralization, by reducing to a minimum the number and personnel of administrative bureaus, and by enforcing practicable and needed economies in distributing relief.

Now Governor Landon has no fantastic idea that such a course, simple enough to propose, could be easily established, or that the practical and undeniably necessary plan would appeal to the millions of men and women who have found it pleasant to accept largess from a spendthrift government paymaster.

Has No Panaceas

Nether does he stand as an irresponsible guarantor of any economic invention, unpatented and unpatentable, which will establish the much-to-be-desired parity of farm prices.

But first of all it is imperative that the purchasing power of the American farmer be restored and preserved. Apart, and entirely aside, from attempted remedial legislation, in his opinion, much can be done by informed and sympathetic administration.

"The discrimination in national policies," he insists, "against which our farmers so justly complain, must end."

By restoring and measurably

Drawn by Dwight C. Sturges

Alf M. Landon
Governor of Kansas

Does Not Use Machine or Club but Is Incisive and Courteous

Is Farmer's Friend

stabilizing this purchasing power, it is pointed out, work will be provided for many now unemployed. New jobs would be provided in factories, railroads, and in merchandising establishments. Governor Landon says that on most of America's 6,000,000 farms there is a present need for additional labor. Given the buying power he fairly earns, the farmer could provide jobs for many of the millions still unemployed but eager to work.

Tentative Plank on Relief

Governor Landon, in his address in Lincoln, laid down, somewhat informally, a proposed plank which might well find a place in the platform which will be adopted at Cleveland in June. He said:

"There are cruel implications in the present (relief) program. Two changes are imperative. One is the decentralization of relief. The other calls for encouragement to the person who is trying again to become self-supporting. Such efforts must not be penalized as they have been in the past.

"In many communities practical ways of meeting this need have been found. The federal relief administration has ignored these successful local efforts which restored self-support without injury to the American standard of living. A short-sighted federal relief administration continues to exhibit utter unfamiliarity with what has been achieved in these directions.

Original Idealism Lost

"The original idealism of the relief program has been wrecked by confusion, contradiction, delay and miserable party politics."

Governor Landon would stabilize the American dollar, seek wider markets for the products of the farms and factories, though not necessarily by carelessly devised trade agreements with irresponsible nations. He would blaze a new, and what he calls a third, path which would lead, now, to economy and sound administration and to assured re-employment.

"The road our people wish to travel," he says, "avoids the bondage of bureaucracy on the one hand, and on the other it avoids the tyranny of monopoly and economic dictatorship."

Centenary of Whitman Mission In Oregon Territory Is Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WALLA WALLA, Wash., April 6—The centennial of the coming of Marcus and Narcissa Whitman to the Oregon territory in 1836 is being celebrated here this year.

If a motion picture were to enact the drama of the Whitmans, it would include the journey west of these two young missionaries, Marcus and his lovely bride, Narcissa Prentiss; their friendly reception by Dr. John McLoughlin at the baronial quarters of the Hudson's Bay Company on the Columbia, where, incidentally, they had roast duck for breakfast; the establishment of their mission near the present Walla Walla; the growth and consequence of the mission both as a school for Indians and a hostelry for immigrants, and its scope and dimensions which included grist mill, blacksmith, carpenter, tailor and butcher shops besides the school facilities.

The story of Narcissa Whitman alone is one that ranks with that of Priscilla Alden for beauty. All descriptions of her record her as charming, both in appearance and character. The rigors of pioneering and the remoteness of the Oregon country are illustrated in the fact that this bride did not hear from her home people until she had been West 2½ years. The loss of her own little daughter was turned into a compassionate mothering of all who needed her ministration, Indians, orphaned immigrant children, and strangers.

A New England woman, cultured, typical of her period, she was profoundly religious and a good disciplinarian, for it was she rather than Marcus who made the children of the mission toe the mark.

Around Marcus Whitman there still hovers controversy as to whether he did or did not "save Oregon." At that time the Oregon country was under the joint occupancy of England and America with the prospect that whoever colonized it first would win the right of possession.

Dr. Whitman, hearing that a group of English immigrants had reached the Columbia, felt it necessary to leave at once for the East to inform the authorities of the situation and encourage emigration to the West. At the same time word had been received that the Board of Foreign Missions was about to discontinue the Oregon missions, so that the purpose of the trip East was undoubtedly twofold.

Traveling in the depth of winter, alone, Dr. Whitman encountered storms, was snow-bound for days, lost in a blizzard, was chased by wolves and lived on bark, but eventually reached the East.

President Tyler received him favorably and was so sold on the Oregon idea that he promised to encourage emigration there. Returning, Whitman brought with him the first great covered wagon train to Oregon, that of 1843, containing 200 wagons. This was the beginning of the great trek westward.

It is right here that the Whitman controversy is most acute, some claiming that he was responsible for this movement West, and others that the 1843 train and subsequent ones would have come anyway. Most writers agree that even if he did not originate the train he did much to promote, increase and help it to reach Oregon safely over the perilous journeying west of Fort Hall.

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Supreme Court Curbs Powers Given SEC

(Continued from Page 1)

They are antagonistic and incompatible forces; and one or the other must of necessity perish whenever they are brought into conflict . . . And if the various administrative bureaus and commissions, necessarily called and being called into existence by the increasing complexities of our modern business and political affairs, are permitted gradually to extend their powers by encroachments—even petty encroachments upon the fundamental rights, privileges and immunities of the people, we shall in the end, while avoiding the fatal consequences of a supreme autocracy, become submerged by a multitude of minor invasions of personal rights, less destructive but no less violative of constitutional guarantees."

Means to an End

In a reference that seemed to some to have the Black committee in mind, the opinion continued at another point:

"An official inquisition to compel disclosures of fact is not an end, but a means to an end; and it is a mere truism to say that the end must be a legitimate one to justify the means. The citizen, when interrogated about his private affairs, has a right before answering to know why the inquiry is made; and if the purpose disclosed is not a legitimate one, he may not be compelled to answer. . . .

"The fear that some malefactor of justice weighs as nothing against this just and strong condemnation of a practice so odious. And indeed the fear itself has little of substance upon which to rest. . . ."

Point Is stressed

Time and again the opinion reverted to this same point:

"The philosophy that constitutional limitations and legal restraints upon official action may be brushed aside upon the plea that good, perchance, may follow, finds no countenance in the American system of government. An investigation not based upon specified grounds is quite as objectionable as a search warrant not based upon specific statements of fact. Such an investigation, or such a search, is unlawful in its inception and cannot be made lawful by what it may bring, or by what it actually succeeds in bringing to light."

"If the action here of the commission be upheld, it follows that production and inspection may be enforced not only on books and private papers of the guilty, but those of the innocent as well, notwithstanding the proceedings for registration so far as the power of the commission is concerned, has been brought to an end by the complete and legal withdrawal of the registration statement.

Power Is Assailed

"Exercise of 'such a power would be more pernicious to the innocent than useful to the public.'" Mr. Justice Sutherland charged, "and approval of it must be denied if there were no other reason for the denial, because, like an unlawful search for evidence, it falls upon the innocent, as well as upon the guilty, and unjustly confounds the two."

Following a quotation from past opinions, the court continued:

"No one can read these two great opinions, and the opinions in the Pacific Railway Commission case from which the foregoing quotation is made, without perceiving how closely allied are the three protective rights of the individual—that against compulsory self-accusation, that against unlawful searches, and that against unlawful inquisitorial investigations.

Old 'Mint Museum' Rebuilt On New Charlotte Site

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTE, N. C.—Completion of the Mint Museum project in the Eastover section of the city has started, it is announced by John Grice, district WPA director. Final work will cost about $9000 and 25 men will be hired, Mr. Grice said.

When finished, the historical and art building will be almost a duplicate of the old Mint Building, located on the post-office site until the $500,000 addition was constructed a year or two ago. Plans for erection of the building were originated by the Mint Museum Association, which purchased the materials of the old building erected over 100 years ago, and had them transported to the site in Eastover donated by E. C. Griffith.

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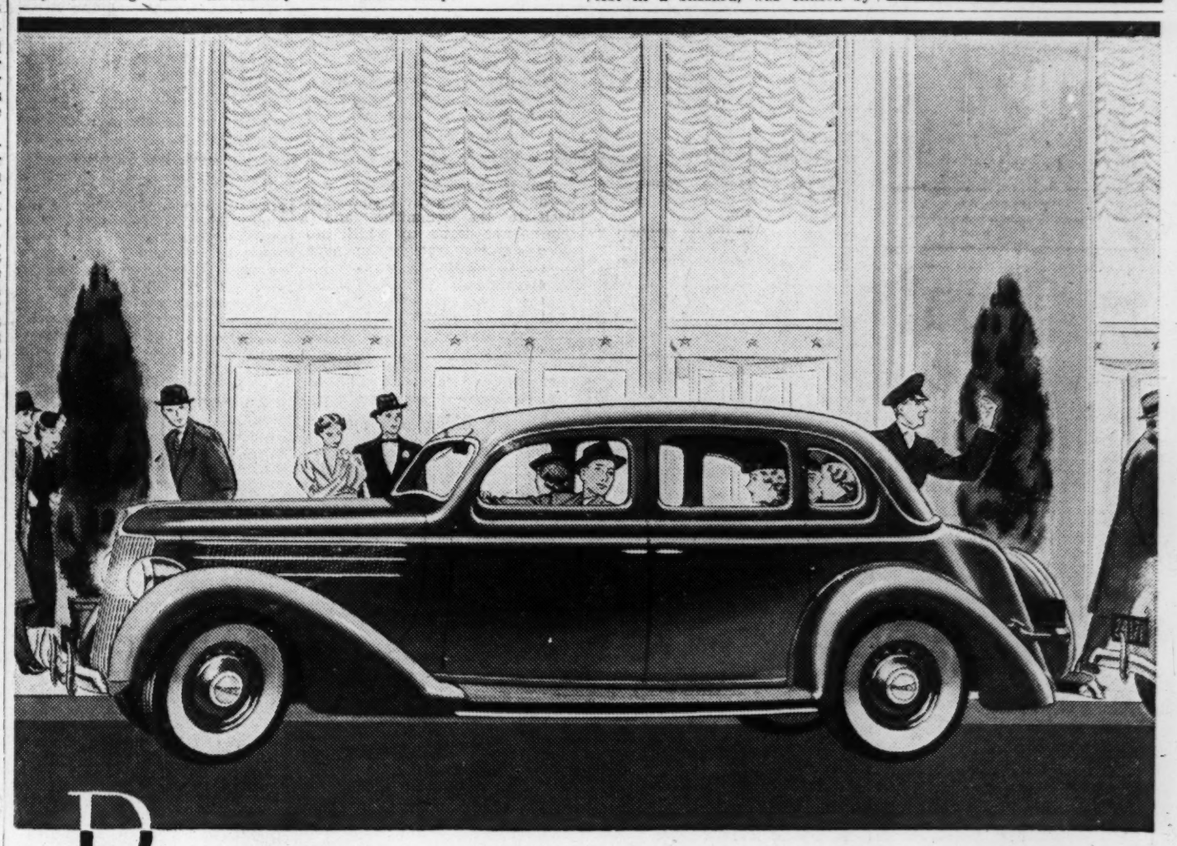

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Utilities Oppose 'TVA' For Mississippi Valley

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—The vast inland empire of the Mississippi Valley would, in effect, have "government ownership and operation of its electric power business" as a result of the proposed new Mississippi Valley Authority bill, according to public utility executives who opened their major campaign against the measure today.

Seeking to forestall a duplication in the bigger Mississippi Valley area of what has already occurred under TVA in the Tennessee Valley, representatives of 894 operating power companies put in an appearance before the Pope subcommittee of the Senate Committee on Agriculture and Forestry in full force today.

Plans Dwarf TVA

The proposed MVA (Mississippi Valley Authority) would represent the biggest social and economic planning experiment of its kind, according to figures submitted today, surpassing even the TVA. The area covered would embrace in whole or part 23 states—a gigantic inland territory between the Appalachians and Rockies. In that territory there is now, it is said, a $5,000,000,000 investment in the private electric industry, serving over 11,000,000 customers. The inland empire has a population of 46,000,000.

Thoroughly aroused by what has already happened in the TVA, backed by the Supreme Court, the power industry of the area gave every indication today of putting up a last-ditch fight in a terrific struggle to defeat or at any rate modify the proposed new measure.

Socialism Charge

Charges of Socialism, declarations that it would have a crippling or ruinous effect on the private power industry, assaults on the financial success and business efficiency of TVA were all brought into the array of evidence presented to the committee. The preliminary statement was made by Charles W. Kellogg, chairman of the Engineers of Public Service Company, subsidiary of Stone & Webster, Inc., representing the committee of utility executives, and other witnesses.

Under the guise of flood control and irrigation projects, the proposed MVA would actually engage in the production of power just as TVA had done, said witnesses, with a system of bookkeeping that in effect would amount to a huge federal subsidy.

The proposed MVA bill contained two particularly discriminatory and repressive provisions, it was charged. One provided a 20-year contract for sale of power to public bodies, but only a one-year contract for a private utility (contrasting to five years under TVA).

Extension of Power

The second was a proposed grant of authority to MVA to construct "steam generating plants." No such power was given TVA. The steam power presumably would supplement hydro power in times of low water.

The new authority would be subject to "political control" charged Mr. Kellogg. Furthermore, the alleged "yardstick" would be warped and distorted, declared witness, because investment figures would be employed "which are but a fraction of the amount actually spent, with the largest factor—interest—in the cost of hydro power entirely eliminated by legislation as a comparative basis in computing rates."

Objections Summarized

Summarizing objections, the utility executives made the following criticisms of the bill:

It is premature.

It overlaps and disregards well-established expert federal departments.

It discriminates unfairly against private industry.

It involves ruinous competition with a highly efficient public service, whose rates have been reduced steadily for the last 30 years.

The supposed "yardstick" of cost of private utility service is a woefully short one due to making no charge for interest, inadequate provision for taxes and improperly allocating investment costs.

New Guinea Plays Part in Pacific Balance of Power

(Continued from Page 1)

occupiers and owners of the country and their rights are guarded zealously by the Administration in the face of strong opposition from commercial interests and the white man who stands to gain something from the exploitation of black labor in undeveloped country, whether by mining or agriculture.

Efficient Field Service

On the other hand there is an intensely patriotic spirit among the white people, particularly the mining community. Thus, although they regard the "yoke" of the League of Nations as irksome, they consider that if they were to throw it off and develop the country as British colonies have been developed in the past, the white man and the black man would both prosper. There would then be no question of failing to carry out the intent of the mandate, the interpretation of which, they say, is hampering development.

The New Guinea field service is animated by a notably patriotic attitude. It is probably one of the finest organizations of its kind in the world. It is understaffed largely because of the great strides in development made in recent years.

The area of the Administration's influence has been widened greatly by the opening up of country in the interior and the penetration of the commercial airplane into the last strongholds of cannibalism.

Barred as Naval Base

Under the mandate Australia is prohibited from using New Guinea for naval or military purposes in any way. The new native constabulary must not be considered as even the nucleus of a standing army. It is simply a police force armed with obsolete rifles. All fortifications have been removed and the roads are used only for commercial purposes. All airplanes are used for trade, although it is admitted that the new airdromes would be useful in time of war.

There is, and can be, no possible suggestion that Australia has fortified New Guinea as Japan has fortified the Marshall and Caroline Islands to the immediate north. These were given to her under mandate from the League after the war, formerly being German possessions administered from Herbertshohe.

Australians Control Shipping

Where once a German shipping company operated profitably, two Australian concerns now have in their hands almost all the island shipping. In fact, these two companies have many other interests in the islands, controlling businesses and plantations with Australian capital.

The political administration is almost 100 per cent Australian except for a small leavening of Englishmen and Anglo-Indians who have been given positions of authority because of their previous experience in such work. A cadet system has recently been instituted in order to afford careers for young Australians in the field service, and to insure a constant supply of young and enthusiastic field officers.

It should certainly not be forgotten in any discussion of this question that Australia has always regarded herself as having a moral right to New Guinea. Germany's entry into the country was regarded as a usurpation from the very beginning.

Even before 1885 public meetings were being held in Australia in an attempt to induce the Imperial Government to annex New Guinea in the interests of Australia, and for strategic reasons. Fears were frequently expressed that other powers would steal a march on Great Britain.

Queensland's Expedition

Everything possible was done to persuade the then Secretary of State for the Colonies (Lord Derby) to agree to annexation. The Premier of Queensland went so far as to send an expedition to New Guinea in 1885. But the annexation was repudiated by Lord Derby with the statement that "Her Majesty Queen Victoria already has too many black subjects."

Further protests were made by Australia to Great Britain against the policy being followed by the Colonial Office. Yet even while the British Chargé d'Affaires in Berlin was being assured by Bismarck in so many words that Germany had no further intention of expanding in the Pacific, a German expedition fitted out in Sydney by one Otto Finsch, was planting the German flag in the Bismarck Archipelago, in northeast New Guinea which was called Kaiser Wilhelm's Land, and on other islands to the north and east, which later became known as the German Solomans.

Included in Mandate

All these are now included in the Australian mandated territory with the exception of those north of the equator now in the hands of Japan. Australia felt as though she had been tricked and has always labored under a sense of injustice.

One other important consideration should be borne in mind in appraising the present situation. With the changing political position in the Pacific, Great Britain might think it desirable to have another European power near Australia. It is possible that this consideration may have inspired some of the suggestions from London that the colony might be returned to Germany.

Doubtless the price of a German reoccupation would be the fortification of the territory and the maintenance of fortifications, as well as the upkeep of an efficient German naval squadron in the Pacific. A mutual understanding for assistance in time of war would probably be required for the preservation of German and British interests. Whether that one consideration outweighs all the others remains to be seen.

Australia has earned the praise of the League of Nations for her Administration, and there can be no doubt that it has been more humane and efficient than that of the Germans.

It is a common subject of discussion among planters today that in the German days no native would dare even to venture onto a footpath with a white man, and that even the Chinese and Japanese raised their hats voluntarily whenever they passed a white man. The German planter was permitted to flog anyone whom he considered should be punished, provided the native was in his employ.

There is now a sentimental regard for the weaker race, and any exercise of the old German methods would outrage the morality of the world. For this reason Germany could not hope to administer the country without some change of tactics.

Finally, if Germany were given New Guinea again, the entire mandate system would have to be scrapped, first, to give Germany control at all, and second, to enable here to maintain fortifications. This would be a momentous move, and America must be interested in whatever developments occur.

Edinburgh Editor Greeted on Jubilee For High Standards

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EDINBURGH — Because of the high standard of journalism in his newspaper Mr. Walter McPhail, editor of the Edinburgh Evening News, received thanks from many parts of Scotland on the celebration of his jubilee with the paper recently.

"Let me congratulate you on your good fortune in accomplishing 50 years of hard work," Mr. D. Robertson, town clerk of Edinburgh wrote to Mr. McPail. "It must be gratifying to look back on this long space of time and know that your life has been useful and of benefit to the community."

Saying that he had been a regular reader of the News for 50 years, Sir Robert Lockhart, noted Scottish linen manufacturer, added that under Mr. McPhail's guidance the journal "has attained a unique position as a sane and reasonable leader of progressive thought."

Congratulatory letters came from all sections of Scottish life, including the Salvation Army, the Jewish community, local government representatives and other newspapermen.

Graduate Traffic Course Offered at Northwestern

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—Traffic policing has been stepped up in the educational scale to the rank of a graduate course by Northwestern University, a pioneer in the field of accident control.

It announced the expansion of its traffic officers' training school into an institute of public safety, designed to become a center of the nation-wide campaign to reduce the automobile fatality record which last year listed 36,400 victims.

The institute, financed jointly by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association and the university, will constitute a complete research laboratory for traffic-safety problems and will be headquarters for the traffic-control program of the International Association of Chiefs of Police.

Many Plans, One Aim—Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

court's Municipal Judge C. Newell Carns in conference with Assemblyman Charles W. Lyon.

The bill calls for triangular red plates attached to front and rear license markers and a vivid red card for the operator's license.

"The plan is to have the Legislature amend the vehicle code to require a traffic court judge to compel a persistent traffic violator to have these red tags attached to his license plates," explained Judge Carns.

"Police and other motorists will be instantly warned that the person driving such an equipped automobile is a potential danger," he continued. "The law will be so drawn that if the 'red-tag' motorist drives any car without the red tags, he will be subject to a mandatory six months' jail sentence."

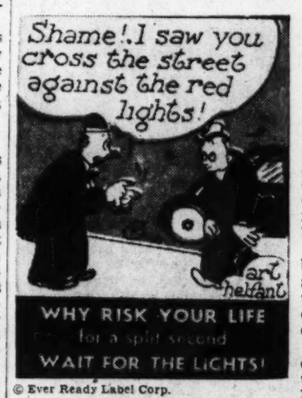
"Under these circumstances," said Assemblyman Lyon, "the habitual violator will be compelled to drive carefully, for every eye will be on him. After a period of a year or two, during which time he had kept his record clear, the red tags may be removed and a white card reissued, but only on a court order."

© Ever Ready Label Corp.

Stickers Aid Safety Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Six million safety stickers bearing cartoons in three colors have been distributed in New York City during the past two years to assist police here in obtaining public co-operation with traffic regulations. The stickers, designed by Art Helfant, supplied free of charge by the Ever Ready Label Corporation, a local manufacturer, were distributed by the New York Police Department.


Shame! I saw you cross the street against the red lights!
art helfant
WHY RISK YOUR LIFE
for a split second
WAIT FOR THE LIGHTS!

© Ever Ready Label Corp.

Two series of six cartoons each have been produced by the company, an inquiry at its office revealed today. Although the program is expensive, offices of the label concern said they were certain it had produced helpful results in the current campaign for greater safety in traffic, and, indirectly, had given their business constructive advertising.

Representative messages carried by the labels suggest that older persons should assist children to obey traffic laws, and thus keep them out of danger, or shame pedestrians who carelessly cross street intersections.

Each sticker bears a message that copies may be obtained free from the Safety Bureau, New York City Police Department. The day following the receipt of a request for labels at the Safety Bureau, a policeman calls to deliver the stickers in person.

Safety Through Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Parents and teachers throughout the United States are undertaking to go more seriously into the problem of safety for both grownups and children. Eleven conferences were held last month in different parts of the country by state presidents of the National Congress of Parents and Teachers.

A seven-point program is being adopted which will soon reach 26,000 local units of the organization comprising some 1,750,000 members. The regional conferences were held in Omaha, Denver, Salt Lake City, Los Angeles, Oklahoma City, Little Rock, Atlanta, Washington, D. C., Boston, New York City, and Chicago. The Conferences have been made possible by a grant of $10,000 to the congress from the automobile industry.

The seven-point program includes sponsorship of standard schoolboy safety patrols, proper markers for streets approaching schools, strict observance of laws governing minimum age for young drivers, instruction in driving for high school students, co-operation with police in obtaining maximum protection at school crossings, support of the drivers' license law, and improvement of school safety facilities.

Education and Law Held Key to Safety

(Continued from Page 1)

ing," the American Automobile Association charges in a statement here in urging country-wide steps "to combat every form of ticket fixing in the interest of increased safety and more efficient enforcement."

The A. A. A. safety advisory committee, meeting here to work out safety methods also strongly recommended that drunken driving laws be brought up to recognized standards and given strict enforcement throughout the Nation.

"The 'fixing' of violations of motor vehicle laws and regulations has assumed serious proportions in many jurisdictions throughout the country," a resolution adopted by the safety committee declared. "This practice is invariably linked with favoritism and politics in law administration.

"It has been demonstrated that there is a definite relationship between 'fixing' and accident frequency and that in jurisdictions where it has been abolished there immediately resulted a greatly improved safety record."

The statement added:

"The problem of drunken driving can be solved only by stern and unrelenting enforcement without fear or favor and with major emphasis on the weapons of suspension and revocation."

Grade-Crossing Accidents Show Increase for 1935

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 6—Reports made public by the Safety Section of the Association of American Railroads reveal that there were 1680 fatalities in 1935 in grade-crossing accidents. This was more than in any year since 1931 despite the fact that safety organizations and the railroads themselves have been working to impress the public with the necessity for greater precaution at grade crossings.

Persons injured in such accidents in 1935 numbered 4658, an increase of 358 over the preceding year.

Accidents at highway-railroad crossings in 1935 totaled 3933, as compared with 3728 in 1934.

Despite the 1935 rise in fatalities, the reports noted an improvement in recent years in the grade-crossing accident situation.

This is shown by the fact that from 1923 to 1930, inclusive, there were never less than 2000 fatalities from such accidents in any one year, the peak year having been in 1928, with 2567 fatalities.

German Goods Boycotted

PITTSBURGH, April 6 (AP)—The executive board of District 5, United Mine Workers of America, asked its 40,000 members yesterday to enforce a boycott on all German-made goods. The national convention of the U. M. W. of A. endorsed such bans. P. T. Fagan, district president, said: "The ban is to be urged continuously until Nazi cruelties and persecutions have ceased."

Million Each Paid Two Firms For Crop Cuts

(Continued from Page 1)

ing more than $10,000 in payments in 1934, but only two in 1935. No corn payments exceeded $10,000 in these two years.

A Florida concern operating 49 tobacco farms received $41,454 in 1934 for reducing its crop. Five tobacco growers received in excess of $15,000 from the Government that year.

Nineteen out of 10,659 rice contract signers were paid more than $25,000 in 1935. The largest payment—$59,285.01—went to a Louisiana company, operating through 650 share tenants.

The largest payment in connection with the peanut adjustment program was less than $3000.

Wallace Asks Guidance

In addition to the two sugar payments over $1,000,000, a Puerto Rican producer received $916,064. Twenty-eight Puerto Rican producers received more than $10,000 each in advance payments, with the prospect that their total payments will be five to six times the amount already paid. Sugar payments in excess of $10,000 have also gone to 25 beet producers in California and Colorado; 73 cane producers in Louisiana, and 39 Hawaiian plantation owners.

Admitting that the information in his letter did not cover all years for each commodity, Secretary Wallace told the Senate Committee that a study now under way will give much more detailed information on payments. He asked specific instructions as to whether the AAA should forgo its rule of not publishing names of recipients.

Suggests Point of Rule

"Since most of the money will long ago have reached producers and opportunities that publicity will have largely passed, some of the original reasons for disinclination to make public the names will no longer apply," he wrote.

Secretary Wallace reiterated his oral statement that it was necessary to make the large payments to farm operators whether individuals or corporations, if the nationwide programs of crop adjustment were to be successful.

"The real significance of these large payments," he declared, "is not in the fact that in paying uniform rates the Government made payments which varied with the number of acres or units of production involved.

Other Implications

"It was rather," he said, "the social and economic implications of such concentration of the ownership and control of farm land as had come about previous to the launching of the adjustment programs in 1933."

Special interest was attached to the third largest 1933 cotton payment, listed by Secretary Wallace, in that it went to a Mississippi company of which Oscar Johnston, manager of the Federal Cotton Pool and associated since June, 1933, with the AAA, was president. The payment amounted to $54,200.

Although the system of benefit payments necessitated the giving of large sums to corporations, provisions were included in the contracts to require that a portion of the money be passed along to tenants, share-croppers and laborers so these classes would share in the results of the program, Secretary Wallace pointed out.

Sports in the Footlights

New York theaters are experimenting with sports on their stages. A regulation basketball game was played in a Brooklyn theater recently and now they are putting on badminton contests between the movie and the news reels.

Ontario Farmers Need Extra Help For Spring Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TORONTO—Ontario farmers are again asking for farm labor, with the coming of spring work, and in some counties the demand exceeds the supply, according to the recent weekly crop report of the Ontario Department of Agriculture. Many inquiries for help were shown in Waterloo, Brant, Lambton, Lincoln, Frontenac and Victoria, while South Simcoe and Oxford said they could not keep up with the demand.

Heavy falls of snow throughout the winter have been generally favorable to crops in the Province, leaving abundant moisture in the ground, and affording good protection to orchards and small fruits. Fall wheat appears in excellent condition in Halton, Waterloo and in Southern Ontario generally, as do alfalfa and clovers. Prices are low on most commodities, with a plentiful supply reported of coarse grains as well as hay. Livestock is plentiful at generally good prices. Horses are active in Middlesex County recently, at $150 to $175.

An increase in butter and egg production was noted in Huron County, while Renfrew reported another branch of their egg and poultry marketing association organized at Eganville. Prescott and Russell reported poor conditions, owing to flooded fields, while many orchards were almost ruined by a recent sleet storm in Renfrew.

Cunard White Star
U. S. A.—CANADA

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Berengaria	Apr. 29	Queen Mary	May 27
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Aquitania	May 13	Berengaria	June 10

LIVERPOOL-BOSTON-NEW YORK

Laconia	Apr. 25	Laconia	May 23
Samaria	May 2	Samaria	May 30
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Women Mobilize In Ohio Campaign To Push Aviation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AKRON, Ohio—Women of Ohio are mobilizing to promote aviation in the State.

Mrs. W. E. Pardee of Akron, wife of a prominent judge here, has been appointed by the National Aeronautical Association to act as a missionary in aviation to the feminine population."

She is to see the women of cities who have no aeronautical organization of any kind, and will seek to co-ordinate several women's aviation organizations already in existence. Finally, she will try to induce them to become members of the National Aeronautical Association.

Mrs. Pardee is an active member of the Akron Women's branch of the National Aeronautical Association, said to be the largest and most active group of its kind in the country.

She has already started mapping out a campaign whereby women in the various cities may be contacted by famous fliers and by members of the National Aeronautical organization as well as by members of the Akron women's chapter.

Fox Terrier Wins at Atlanta

ATLANTA, Ga., April 6 (AP) — A stubby little wire-hair fox terrier with a long name, Champion Flornell Standout of Knollton, owned by the Knollton Kennels of Stamford, Conn., was judged the best dog in the twenty-fourth annual Atlanta dog show.

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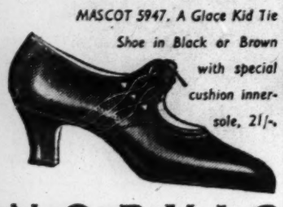

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Great Network of American Air Lines Passes First Decade

Inception was marked in 1926 by letting of mail contracts by the Government to private lines. This gave the needed impetus and passenger carrying began soon after.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Commercial aviation celebrated an important American anniversary today. It was 10 years ago exactly that the modern network of great United States airlines had their inception in a flight from Pasco, Wash., to Elco, Nev.

The flight on April 6, 1926, marked the inauguration of a new Post Office Department policy. From 1918 until then the Government flew the air mail. In that year the Post Office began letting mail contracts to private interests and in a short time had completely retired from Government operation.

The impetus which this policy gave to private commercial aviation is now maturing in a system which is recognized as one of the finest and most efficient in the world.

Not the Real Beginning

Strictly speaking, the flight made that day by Leon J. Cuddeback for Varney Airlines was not the beginning of American commercial aviation. Back as far as 1914 there was an established passenger line running between St. Petersburg and Tampa, Fla., employing navy-type flying boats on a regular schedule.

In 1920-21 there was a regular service maintained between Key West, Fla., and Havana, Cuba. Both lines depended on passenger fares for their revenue. Numerous other similar small scale services were maintained from time to time in various parts of the country long before 1926. The modern network of great transcontinenal air lines began, however, when the mail contracts were thrown open to private bidders.

Marked Turning Point

Until that form of federal subsidy was made available, it had been impossible to attract sufficient capital into the aviation field to make possible a line capable of maintaining regular service over long distances. The mail subsidy made possible the transformation of aviation from romance into big business.

Cuddeback's flight was made with a 225-horsepower, single-engined Swallow, capable of a maximum pay load of 300 pounds. Varney Airlines, for which he was flying, soon became a part of the United Airlines, now one of the main transcontinental systems. Within a few weeks of his first flight other lines which constituted the foundation for TWA, American, Eastern Air, and the other great systems of today began operation.

Lines Spring Up Everywhere

Stout Airlines created a national sensation by operating a 90-mile-an-hour tri-motored service between Chicago, Detroit and Cleveland. Colonial Air Transport opened their famous New York-Boston service. Western Air Express opened the service between Los Angeles and Salt Lake City. It was soon theoretically possible to buy a passenger ticket from New York to California.

However, those early air lines were operated primarily for carrying the mail. Passengers were an incidental matter. Often they had to sit on mail sacks in an open cockpit plane. In 1927 a total of 12,597 passengers were actually carried, but the air lines did not begin to think seriously about the passenger end of their business until 1928 when Ford and Fokker each put on the market big, tri-motored passenger planes capable of carrying more than a dozen passengers.

Passenger Business Grows

The carrying of passengers became a major feature of commercial aviation during 1929 when the big lines got large fleets of the Fords and Fokkers into operation. Numbers of passengers carried mounted rapidly from that time on reaching 746,946 in 1935. Since then the emphasis has been increasingly placed on passenger service. Several of the lines remembering the blow dealt them by cancellation in 1934 are looking forward to the day when they can declare their potential independence of the mail-contract subsidy.

This increasing desire to attract passenger business has reflected itself in increasingly swift and comfortable equipment. The Fords and Fokkers of 1929 were a sensational advance over anything previous and held their own for five years.

Were Too Noisy

But the tri-motor had the disadvantage of noise inescapable so long as one motor was attached directly to the fuselage. Also their speed was roughly in the 100-mile-an-hour class.

In 1933 Boeing went into production on its three-mile-a-minute plane and early in 1934 Douglas began to produce its now-famous transport capable of even higher speed. By 1935 these two types had become standard equipment for most of the transcontinental runs where large carrying-capacity was desired. By the end of 1935 "sleeper planes" had become a reality.

New Plane to Carry 40

Latest development in catering to the passenger trade has been the letting of contracts by the five major lines for a new type plane to carry 40 passengers. By 1938 it is expected to be standard equipment on all long-distance schedules.

American aviation claims that the quality of service now provided for the public justifies a claim to world leadership. Such lines as England's Imperial Airways, Holland's Klm and Germany's Lufthansa may dispute this claim, but certain tremendous strides have been made in the United States during the 10 years since the foundation was laid for the present air lines on the mail contracts.

Courtesy of United Airlines

Mail Subsidies Did a Lot for Aviation

Upper Left—Leon D. Cuddeback and Swallow Plane He Piloted Between Pasco, Wash., and Elko, Nev., in 1926 With 300 Pounds of Mail, Thus Marking the Entrance of Private Companies Into the Mail-Carrying Field. Upper Right—United Air Liner Flying Above the Clouds. These Planes Carry Nearly a Ton of Mail. Lower Left—Passengers Boarding an Air Liner at an Airport

Fliers Organize to Aid Growth of Aviation

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—The American Association for the Advancement of Aviation, its aims set forth in its name, is taking form here with preliminary organization under the direction of a group of local men, chiefly fliers or former fliers.

It will be formed not for profit, announces Weir Cook, of Indianapolis, director of the National Aeronautical Commission of the American Legion, a World War ace, and holder of the DSC, principal sponsor of the move.

It probably will not be a dues-collecting institution, he says, and will look for its reward "to better national defense, to greater business opportunities following wider development of flying, and to a more successful pursuit of happiness by America to place this nation further than ever ahead of the rest of the world."

Atlantic Air Mail Predicted for May

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—Air mail flights across the Atlantic, between the United States and Ireland, will come out of the "dream stage" and become a reality in May, declared Michael MacWhite, Irish Free State Minister to the United States, when he stopped here on a flight to Havana.

"I have just come from a series of conferences in Washington and Europe, where plans were made for the Pan American Airways System and a British company to make experimental mail flying trips on the North Atlantic, beginning in May," Mr. MacWhite said. "The Pan American ships will fly to an Irish base, and a British plane will make a reciprocity flight at the same time from over there to America.

"Present plans are to have these experimental flights continue throughout the summer, and follow with regular service in 1938. With the American and British companies working on a reciprocity basis, I believe we will not only have the finest air routes in the world, but the resulting friendly relations between all nations will be the world's foremost step of the generation towards permanent peace."

Herald Tribune Wins Ayer Prize For Third Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, April 6—The Francis Wayland Ayer Cup for typographical excellence became the permanent possession of the New York Herald Tribune yesterday as that paper was awarded the trophy for the third time by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., Philadelphia advertising agency. The Herald Tribune was selected from 1444 daily English-language newspapers in the United States which competed in the agency's sixth annual exhibition of newspaper typography.

This year's judges were Sir Willmott Lewis, Washington correspondent of the London Times; Prof. Kenneth E. Olson, chairman of the Department of Journalism at Rutgers University; and John Clyde Oswald of New York, printer, and former owner and publisher of the American Printer.

Typography, lay-out, press-work, make-up, and general typographical excellence were taken into consideration by the judges in making the award.

Papers on Exhibition

All papers in the contest were issues of March 4. They are placed on exhibition in the Ayer Galleries in Philadelphia.

Winners in previous years were the New York Herald Tribune in 1931 and 1934, the Hartford Courant in 1932, and the New York Times in 1933 and 1935.

In the competitions for newspapers in the different circulation classes, the Herald Tribune took first place among the 127 of more than 50,000 circulation; the Trenton Times was selected from the 375 to 10,000 to 50,000 circulation; and the Amsterdam (N. Y.) Evening Recorder won from the 943 papers of less than 10,000 circulation.

The Monitor in Finals

The Christian Science Monitor was among those reaching the final elimination in the first division. In this class the New York Times took second place, while the Washington Post was third in line. Others chosen for excellence were the Richmond Times-Dispatch, Newark Evening News, Dallas Morning News, Baltimore Sun, Detroit News, Minneapolis Journal, Nashville Banner, and Milwaukee Journal.

In the 10,000 to 50,000 class, second place went to the Wilmington, Del., Journal-Every Evening, and third to the Sheboygan, Wis., Press. Others surviving to the final elimination were: El Paso (Texas) Times, Scranton (Penna.) Republican, Athens (Ohio) Messenger, Arkansas Democrat, Little Rock, Ark., Peoria (Ill.) Journal, St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press, Jackson (Mich.) Citizen-Patriot, Denver (Colo.) News, and New Haven (Conn.) Courier-Journal.

In the less than 10,000 division the Beloit (Wis.) Daily News took second place and the Evening Tribune, of Hornell, N. Y., took third. Others in the running were: White Plains (N. Y.) Daily Reporter, Marquette (Mich.) Daily Mining Journal, Titusville (Penna.) Herald, Morristown (N. J.) Daily Record, Santa Barbara (Calif.) Morning Press, Oregon Statesman, of Salem, Ore., and Daily Missoulian, of Missoula, Mont.

High School Pupils Admitted to College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—For the second year Birmingham-Southern College here is trying an experiment by arrangement with the Southern Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools whereby a limited number of students with acceptable records are admitted to college without finishing high school. The University of Louisville is trying a similar plan.

Miss Elizabeth Curtis of Ensley High School and Miss Eva James Lovelace of Woodlawn High School have entered Birmingham-Southern this year under the plan.

The two girls met the following requirements: completion of at least six semesters in a Birmingham high school; ranking among the top 10 per cent in their class; recommendations for the venture from school principal and superintendent of education; approval of parents, psychological and English tests and a personality quiz at the college with a ranking among the top 25 per cent of regular students who take these tests; personal interviews with the registration committee of the college; final approval from the supervising committee appointed by the association.

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Museum Exhibit Pays Honor to Amos 'n' Andy

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Despite the fact that relics of Gen. Robert E. Lee, Gen. T. J. "Stonewall" Jackson and Jefferson Davis were on display, a large percentage of the 600 persons who visited the Confederate Museum here when it held "open house" recently were most anxious to see the shawl worn during the Civil War by the grandfather of Amos (Freeman Gosden) of the team of Amos 'n' Andy.

So persistent were the demands that the relic, placed in one of the lower cases, had to be brought into a conspicuous spot. "Open house" was held in observance of the fortieth anniversary of the organization of the museum, and officers and regents of the several rooms were present to welcome the guests.

Three charter members of the museum, the Misses Annie and Hope Stewart and Miss Fannie Munford, were present. A dozen members of the Virginia General Assembly were among the visitors.

Among the priceless relics on display were the original Great Seal of the Confederacy, General Lee's sword worn at his surrender at Appomattox, and furniture used by Jefferson Davis were viewed beneath shell-torn flags adorning the walls.

Also exhibited on the museum's anniversary were the original provisional constitution of the Confederate States of America, the treasury plates and seal from which Confederate money was printed, and General Lee's parole.

Learning by Doing Urged in South Africa

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CAPE TOWN—A seven-months tour of Europe, Canada and the United States has shown Dr. F. D. Hugo, Superintendent General of Education in Natal, that while there is a good deal of which South Africa can be proud in its educational system there is also much in the systems in operation overseas that South Africa could with advantage adapt to its own needs.

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Hoover Hammers the New Deal as Borah Prepares to Test Midwest Strength

(Continued from Page 1)

in Washington in the first of a series of regional meetings. No general conclusions were announced, but the consensus was voiced by Charles D. Hilles, national committeeman from New York, when he said:

"My position and our position in New York, and generally in the East, is that the West, if it desires, should produce the candidate for President. But we in the East want to know which candidate the West approves before we accept him."

Fight in Pennsylvania

Former Senator David A. Reed of Pennsylvania laid warning stress on President Roosevelt's strength in Pennsylvania, and said:

"We have a real fight to hold the state in the Republican column."

The Hilles views were taken to mean that the Republican nominee must be capable of carrying several midwestern states, along with the expected solid east. It is generally agreed that the battleground will be from Ohio to the mountain states, with Republican hopes of victory concentrated there. It is this factor which makes Governor Landon strong, since his followers in Kansas and Missouri are counted upon, while he is held to be as strong in Illinois and Iowa as candidates originating in those states. General views of the northeastern leaders trended therefore toward the Kansas Governor.

While this scramble of candidates continued, Mr. Hoover hammered away at the New Deal in an address at Fort Wayne, Ind., on Saturday night, with one of the most powerful in his series of speeches.

Says New Deal Hurts Recovery

Comparing the New Dealers to chanticleer, "who crowed each morning and claimed credit for the rising sun," Mr. Hoover attacked the argument that the Roosevelt Administration has brought recovery. It started, in his theory, in mid-1932, and was halted by the election and policies of President Roosevelt until it finally continued under its own momentum and despite the New Deal.

Moreover, said Mr. Hoover, the recovery has been uneven. The market value of common stocks, he admitted, has increased by 100 per cent, adding:

"There are said to be about 8,000,000 different common stockholders. There are also about 8,000,000 farmers. I have not noticed any $30,000,000,000 rise for those farmers. There are more unemployed. The temple of finance seems more comfortable today than the temple of labor. Or the temple of agriculture. Anyway, money changers have got more jobs than the forgotten man."

The Road to Intimidation

The former President's speech, while hard-hitting and incisive, was also moderate and in the best vein of political debate. It included a terse but sharp condemnation of the Black Committee's telegram-seizure methods. Those who seek power, Mr. Hoover said, move easily from propaganda to "raucous denunciation. From there it is but a step to intimidation. And we witness today the seizure of private communications of innocent persons and the press. That is a gross violation of the spirit of the Bill of Rights."

Mr. Hoover reverts again to the claims that the country was at its lowest depths on March 4, 1933, asserting that recovery had begun previously but had been averted by Mr. Roosevelt's refusal to co-operate with him prior to the inauguration. He quotes from a letter to Mr. Roosevelt in his own handwriting, asking for a prompt assurance against inflation and toward a balanced budget.

Money Changers Profited

When it was not forthcoming, says Mr. Hoover, the speculators got busy, exporting capital. "That those speculators and insiders were right was plain enough later on. This first contact of the money changers with the New Deal netted those who removed their money from the country a profit of up to 60 per cent when the dollar was debased."

Some New Deal spokesmen, he continues, announce that the "tramp of revolution" was in the air in early 1933. "Those young men have yet to learn that bank depositors, even in a panic, have not been known to lead revolutions," added Mr. Hoover.

More Abundant Life

"But revolution was in the minds of the brain trust. They had nothing else on their minds. . . . These men did use the occasion to grasp for power. They did try to impose a new system on the American people.

"For months they called it the 'Roosevelt revolution.' They liked that word 'revolution' for quite a while. The implication of that thrilling, heroic word has now been softened to the soothing idea of a more abundant life."

With such phrases, delivered crisply over the air, Mr. Hoover's political campaign continues. Whither? Many observers here have concluded that he has given up the hope of being nominated the Republican candidate himself. But of this there is no positive assurance.

Certain it seems, that if Mr. Hoover's powerful and continuing political speechmaking has the influence its content and force would warrant, then he will have position at the Cleveland convention outweighing the mere 14 per cent which he polled with Republican voters in the latest nationwide straw vote.

Meanwhile Borah Strives

Tomorrow, in Wisconsin, with the LaFollettes—who lead the State's Progressive Party—maintaining silence, Senator Borah's 1936 ambitions will be weighed in the balance. This State, saving only one or two mountain states, is supposed to be the Idahoan's chief source of strength. If he fails there, his chances will be dark.

Even success will not assure him a sizable bloc of votes at Cleveland. He must fight on, notably in Illinois on April 14, when he confronts Colonel Knox. Senator Borah is also entered in Pennsylvania on April 28—a forlorn hope—and in Ohio on May 12, where his chances seem little better.

The nation seems to be following Senator Borah's fight intently—it is a dramatic epilogue to a long and spectacular political career, and the outcome—it is conceded—may be either successful or sadly anticlimactic.

Hoover Says New Deal Invades Private Rights And Corrupts Thinking

FORT WAYNE, Ind., April 6 (AP)—Former President Hoover, delivering another of his monthly addresses on the state of the nation, lashed out Saturday at the New Deal as an invader of private liberty and a corrupter of clear thinking before two gatherings of corn belt Republicans.

Speaking first at a banquet of Young Republicans he said the United States today faced a crisis in human liberty almost as important as that which confronted America in 1880.

From the banquet hall he went by automobile to the Gospel Temple on the edge of Fort Wayne to deliver a prepared address broadcast over the Blue Network of the National Broadcasting Company and by the Midwest Mutual Broadcasting System chain.

Mr. Hoover said, in part:

We have now lived through three years of Mr. Roosevelt's Administration. It would now seem fair for me to ask the following questions.

Did the Administration keep the promises upon which it was elected?

Has it solved our great national problems?

Some of the multitude of New Deal policies have been right. The American people do not expect policies undertaken to reach 1000 per cent batting average. But a baseball statistician says their batting average on promises has been .033. On major policies it has been .030. On the Constitution it has been .006.

In other addresses I have debated many phases of these questions. I may quickly summarize those discussions. And to do it I must use figures and statistics. Demagoguery abhors arithmetic except when it adds zeros to its expenditures.

Unemployment

You will remember Mr. Roosevelt's assurances of quick restoration of employment. The New Dealers said everyone was to be at work on Labor Day, 1933. The Federation of Labor now reports 12,600,000 unemployed as against 11,600,000 which they reported when Mr. Roosevelt was elected.

Whatever these disputed figures are, they do not measure the full story. When this Administration increases government expenditures by three or four billions a year over the Republican Administration, they buy cement and a thousand things which create jobs. But these men are as much on the Government pay roll as if they were on the WPA. In that light we have many more men out of real permanent jobs. That is a pitiful result from three years' colossal expenditure of public money for priming the pump.

It has given employment to about 300,000 new political officials to work the pump handle. They use only one hand at the handle and pull voters with the other.

The first job of the nation is to get these self-respecting people back on real jobs. That will come about when sound economic policies for handling this depression are restored and not before.

May I ask, has the problem of unemployment been solved?

Relief

Mr. Roosevelt severely criticized the Republican methods of organizing relief. Great politics was made out of human misery. The New Deal jerked the administration of relief from the hands of devoted men and women of each community, where responsibility had been lodged by my Administration. That destroyed local concern to neighbors. That undermined the sense of responsibility in local government. Our national morning prayer is now directed to the Federal Treasury. I have shown in a former address that the expenditure including federal, state, and local was raised from $1,100,000,000 per annum up to over $3,500,000,000 per annum. Of this between $400,000,000 and $500,000,000, is overhead for this federal political machine. And there are about the same number of people on relief.

That the health and strength of the people were maintained by local administration is demonstrated by every statistical service. Infant mortality, for instance, was less in 1932 than ever before or since.

The present Federal Relief Administration should be dissolved. The new appropriation of $1,500,000,000 should be allocated to a restored local administration. Those in distress would be better served—and with less politics in the bread.

Has the relief problem been solved?

Reduction of Expenditures

You recollect that Mr. Roosevelt promised the voters to reduce government expenses by 25 per cent. The idea that this could be done was no doubt based upon the savings proposed by my Administration and rejected by the Democratic Congress. They did not emphasize the origins of their story at this time. The last Republican Administration spent less than $3,330,000,000 per annum after deducting recoverable loans and statutory debt retirement, and including postal deficit. The Roosevelt Administration on the same basis is today spending double that su That is about 100 per cent up instead of 25 per cent down.

May I ask, has the problem of government expenditures been solved?

Balancing the Budget

During that campaign Mr. Roosevelt laid much emphasis on immediate balancing of the budget. Yet the budget deficits in Mr. Roosevelt's Administration have increased year by year. Before these four years are over, after deducting recoverable loans, the total increase in the national debt will exceed $12,500,000,000. This compares with less than $1,330,000,000 after deducting recoverable loans during the last Republican Administration. That Republican increase of about 10 per cent of New Deal practice was bad enough. But it at least has the merit of being a residue after continuous battle with a Democratic Congress to keep it down.

May I ask, has the budget problem been solved?

Currency

Mr. Roosevelt, four days before the election in 1932, said in effect that the gold clause was more than a contract, that it was a covenant.

What was that covenant? It was "payable in gold of the present weight and fineness." That was repudiated.

Why was the Republican Administration right in its battle to hold to that covenant? First it was to uphold the national honor. And there are practical reasons which can be shown now not in theory but in fact.

The dollar was devalued to 59 cents for the expressed and deliberate purpose of artificially raising prices. If that works the cost of living will rise up to 60 per cent. The consequence is that devaluation is a continuing and subtle reduction of wages and salaries. These never keep pace with rising costs of living. If they are right, it is a reduction in the purchasing value of every insurance policy and every savings bank deposit. It is a transfer of values from corporation bondholders to corporation stockholders. There are 63,000,000 life insurance policies, secured by bonds, while there are said to be 8,000,000 stockholders. It injures every educational and hospital endowment. All this is a method of redistributing the hard-won savings of the forgotten man.

The President said in excuse that there was not enough gold to pay everybody who held gold obligations. You might as well say there are not enough coffins to bury the people all at one time.

Do not think I am advocating the return to the 100-cent dollar. It is too late.

But we do not have even a fixed 59-cent dollar. We have the black magic of managed currency. From that springs instability and lowered confidence in the future. That means fewer jobs for the unemployed.

May I ask, has the problem of a stable currency been solved?

The Credit System

The battle by the Republican Administration to sustain the banking and credit structure of the country was violently criticized in the campaign of 1932. Among strong words were "highly undesirable," "wholly unnecessary," "muddle," "government created credit," "dangerous evil." There were no hard words left for me to use.

The Republican Administration did boldly adopt unprecedented measures for placing the shield of federal credit in front of industry and agriculture. We did employ the Federal Reserve System to replenish the credit drained by the collapse in Europe. We did strengthen the gold reserves. We created the National Credit Association, and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. We set up the Agricultural Credit Banks, the Home Loan Banks. We strengthened the Land Banks. We reformed the bankruptcy laws so as to permit orderly adjustments between debtors and creditors.

These measures saved 10,000 institutions. They served to protect millions of men on their jobs and millions of the farm population from foreclosure. They guarded insurance policies and savings from destruction.

Despite its criticisms of these agencies and ideas the New Deal has used and expanded every one of them. They now choose to forget where they come from. But far from these sound measures we are today in a morass of printing-press credit. Beyond it the doors to the temples of speculation have been opened wide and handsome. We are again back to the job of getting rich quick.

But I ask, has the credit problem been solved?

Bureaucracy

In the 1932 campaign Mr. Roosevelt said:

"Abolish useless commissions and offices."

Let us explore a little. Despite the emergency agencies of which they complained the Republican Administration reduced the total of officials by 10,000 in the four years of the last Republican Administration. The New Deal by full and part-time jobs has increased them by 325,000. Some 30 or 40 new agencies of government have been created. And further, 81 per cent of all federal officials were under the merit system when the Republican Administration left office. Today they are 57 per cent only.

And political bureaucracies have one positive conviction. It is that the Government should pay all their expenses, including the expenses of their re-election.

May I ask, has the problem of bureaucracy been solved?

Monopolies

You remember that promise so often repeated by Mr. Roosevelt in 1932—"Impartial enforcement of the antitrust laws to prevent monopoly," etc. You also remember that statement of the President—"History will record the NRA as the most important and far-reaching legislation ever enacted." Everybody knows the NRA piled up the most gigantic monopolistic practices since Queen Elizabeth. They restricted production, fixed prices and brought destruction to small business men.

Time and again the last Republican Administration refused to listen to the siren of these NRA ideas. But no better proof is needed that competition was maintained by the Republican Administration than the orgy of monopolistic practices which broke loose on its abandonment by the New Deal. Today we have before us the full import of the NRA: It was framed on the exact pattern of Mr. Mussolini. And now Mr. Mussolini discloses that it is but the first step to complete Socialism. He has taken over the monopolies for the Government. And we are promised that the NRA will be born again in America.

May I ask, has the question of monopoly been solved?

Tariff

You will remember Mr. Roosevelt's promises of "immediate" "drastic" reductions of the tariff. When Mr. Roosevelt made those promises I said that if protection to American industry and agriculture was taken away "Grass will grow in the streets of a hundred cities, a thousand towns; the weeds will overrun the fields of a million farms." At that time I believed in promises so I was wrong about that grass. They have not dared to carry out those promises. On the other hand, they have in fact increased the tariffs by devaluation of the dollar. They continue to nibble them through secretly made treaties.

Tariffmaking by Congress has always been a sorry spectacle. Many duties are always made too high. Democrats as well as Republicans alike, log roll into that position. But the last Republican Administration established a new and vital reform in tariffmaking. We gave the first effective powers to the bipartisan tariff commission to lower or raise the tariffs on a proper basis. All proceedings were to be open to public hearings and in judicial form. The orgy of greed and privilege which surrounded constant change by Congress was at last done away with. This policy gave reality to the aspiration of progrevise men over half a century.

But the New Deal has side tracked this commission. It has been replaced by the secret determination of tariffs in back rooms without public hearings, through so-called reciprocal tariff negotiations. Men are deprived of their livelihood by secret covenants secretly arrived at.

There is no greater exhibit of personal government in the whole New Deal. That is not democracy. However, if you contemplate welcoming a prodigal son you can get a fatted calf from Canada.

But has the tariff problem been solved?

Agriculture

In the campaign Mr. Roosevelt promised a plan that would solve the most difficult of all problems, the restoration of agriculture. The principles he stated in his campaign had no resemblance to the plan he adopted as President.

Mr. Roosevelt bitterly denounced the methods of the Farm Board. That board did make a valiant attempt to serve the farmer. It did cushion many blows which saved him hundreds of millions. From its experience the board evolved more promising plans. These plans were rejected. The New Deal, however, did adopt every one of the discarded experiences of the Farm Board and added the joy of telling the farmer what to plant.

The regimentation of the farmer has failed. And so after three years we start all over again. And this time the New Deal goes back to the Republican ideas of 1932 for part of their program.

Some of the results of Mr. Roosevelt's plans still linger. The American farmer's export market has been given to foreigners. His domestic market has been reduced. The greatest food producing nation in the world had been made partially dependent upon foreigners for its food.

May I ask has the agricultural problem been solved?

Social Security

Mr. Roosevelt promised much—his administration has legislated much on social security. It points in the right direction. We should be in sympathy with legislation to protect old age and unemployment. And the methods adopted by the New Deal will need mighty revisions to make them do what is promised.

But the social security of the common man has received disastrous blows from the New Deal. These blows far transcend any gains he might get from the Social Securities Act. The first social security is a productive job. These government policies which keep 12,000,000 men walking the streets are neither economic nor social security.

Will the New Deal say that this stupendous squandering, this inevitable increase in taxes, do not diminish or undermine the economic security of the common man?

President Roosevelt answers this when he said:

"Taxes are paid by the sweat of every man who labors. . . . Workers may never see a tax bill but they pay in deductions from wages and increased cost of what they buy."

Perhaps they will solve the old-age problem through earlier mortality of the taxpayer from worry.

And now will they say that the devaluation of the dollar and the inevitable effect on wages and insurance and savings contribute to the social security of the common man and his wife? And his children?

May I ask has the problem of economic security been solved?

Other Problems

There are a host of other problems.

Has the railway problem been solved?

Banking reform better than the Republican proposals was promised. About the only reform effected is the political control of credit. But has the banking problem been solved?

And there is the foreign trade problem. If our trade were critically examined and adjustments made for devaluation and price changes, it would show little improvement from that worst year of 1932. In any event has it been solved?

And there is the stabilization of international currency upon which the expansion of farmers' markets greatly depends. The Republican negotiations were repudiated. But has the problem been solved?

And there is industrial peace. Let us look at the record. During the three depression years of the last Republican Administration less than 16,000,000 man days were lost in strikes and lockouts. About 54,000,000 were lost in the first three years of depression under the Roosevelt Administration.

Has that problem of industrial relations been solved?

There is another phase of this national discussion. That is the New Deal habit of offering great nebular objectives and promises without telling the method to attain them. It makes easy and soothing oratory.

There are certain objectives upon which we would all agree. I should like to see every American have a safe job which supported his family in complete comfort and security.

I should like to see him own his own comfortable home or farm.

I should like him to have a vine, a fig tree, a radio, an automobile and all the other gadgets.

I want to see him protected in old age.

I want to see his children given just as much education as they can take.

I want them to be surrounded with every public protection including good government.

And above all I want to see every American free from oppression and fear of the future.

Probably two thirds of American families have these things now. That is more than in any other nation. We want them all to have these blessings.

May I ask will the New Deal methods so far demonstrated take us to those ends?

Time prevents further exploration.

I have from time to time suggested progressive solutions to many of these problems. But here let me add that when a man is about to drive over a precipice, the first constructive suggestion is to tell him to stop.

And I would be glad if the thinking American people would soberly consider if the Republican Elephant, even though he has made mistakes, is not far more surefooted toward recovery and progress than the bounding white rabbits of the New Deal. I recommend that magician's animal as the symbol of the New Deal party. It travels in uncertain directions at high speed. It multiplies rapidly.

There is one issue that transcends all others. That is the issue of American Liberty. In the last campaign we charged these men with the intention to introduce these foreign creeds of regimentation, Socialism and Fascism into America.

They denied it. No proof is needed after three years of these attempts at so-called Planned Economy; this government in business; this breaking down of constitutional safeguards by centralization of power; this reduction of Congress to a rubber stamp; this substitution of personal government of men for government of laws; and these attacks upon the Constitution.

The American people have a right to know and to know now whether the New Dealers will abandon these attacks upon the American system. They should stand up and repent or they should defend their intentions.

New Jersey Delegates Deny Hoffman Support

ELIZABETH, N. J., April 6 (AP)—Two district delegate candidates for the Republican national convention announced today they would fight any move to have Gov. Harold G. Hoffman nominated for the Vice-Presidency.

The candidates, Col. Edward B. Twombly, of Summit, and C. Benson Wigton, of Plainfield, will be grouped on the primary ballot as delegates pledged to Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas. Governor Hoffman's name will appear on the same ballot as a Landon supporter, seeking election as delegate-at-large.

Unemployed in Missouri Decide to Form Party

JEFFERSON CITY, Mo., April 6 (AP) — Missouri's organized unemployed decided to form a state farmer-labor party at the concluding session of their two-day state conference here after two of their leaders had been released from City Jail under $200 bond.

In a 10-point program adopted, called for restoration of the federal relief program; putting relief "on a competent basis"; asked a special session of the state legislature for relief purposes; disapproved the sales tax and favored an income tax for relief.

Knox Offers Platform To Oppose New Deal

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP) — Col. Frank Knox offered a six-point program for Republican action last night and told a home town rally that Republican opposition to the New Deal should be supplemented with a positive platform. He said its planks should include balancing the budget, chiefly through reduction in expenditures; re-establishment of a basis for confidence in the dollar; and rigid economy in Government outlays.

Coughlin Bars Third Party

DETROIT, April 6 (AP)—The Rev. Charles E. Coughlin instructed officers of his National Union for Social Justice yesterday to set aside all plans, "if there be any," to establish another major party, and "diligently set forth to destroy the present leadership and the current philosophy which dominate both major parties."

Women Socialists Win

SYRACUSE, N. Y., April 6 (AP)—Gustave A. Strebel and Fred Sander were defeated for posts on the county committee in last Thursday's primary by Mrs. Horace A. Eaton and Mrs. John N. Washburne, respectively, both Socialists.

For Farmer-Labor Party

PHILADELPHIA, April 6 (AP)—Francis L. Gorman, vice-president of the United Textile Workers, says workers in the United States are going to have a Farmer-Labor Party "whether the American Federation of Labor wants one or not."

Illinois Socialists Sit

PEORIA, Ill., April 6 (AP)—John Fisher, a Gillespie miner, was named the Socialist candidate for Governor as the party's state convention placed an entire ticket in the field.

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Prudence Receives the Spring

ON A recent morning, the March sun, search-lighting through the window-panes, unkindly disclosed dust streaks and finger prints, and brought to my attention the incontrovertible fact that the woodwork of my house needed cleaning. A dull discovery, but for the moment burnished with pleasure because an immediate call upon my neighbor Prudence would be necessary. I remembered her faltering search for a simile to describe the perfection of a new sort of paint cleaner she had used. "It washes paint until it is as white as . . . as . . . as white as the tissue about a wedding present." I would, indeed, have to go to request from her the name of this miraculous cleaner.

It was not extraordinary to find Prudence sitting on the garage roof, gazing off at the powder-blue sky. Often I have discovered her in the middle of the morning sun-basking in even more unlikely places. She called down to me:

"I climbed up to find Splendid's ball which someone had thrown up here, and it was so nice I stayed. Won't you come up?"

* * *

WITH SOME MISGIVING I climbed the rickety ladder, hesitating awkwardly at the top, never having learned the technique for descending from the summit of a ladder.

"Just lightly leap in the proper direction," advised Prudence a trifle late, as I thudded to a spot near her feet.

"I've been thinking about clothes," said Prudence—unexpectedly, because it was the last thing her sky-gazing had implied.

"Did you know that this Spring gay flowered taffeta petticoats are to be worn with dark skirts? They peek out somehow through slits at the hem as you walk. Could anything be more charming? And hats are to grow flowers: lilacs, roses, hyacinths, and lilies on shining straws. Organdy collars and cuffs and frilled guimpes! And silk dresses of any color you can imagine printed with triangles, circles, squares, flowers, and even dogs!"

I focused my eye on the torn sleeve of the jersey Prudence was wearing over a rather dusty bottle-green knitted skirt, determined not to let her enthusiasm carry me down this scarlet silken stream of thought until I had dug to the bottom of things:

"Prudence," I broke in, "Prudence, are you going away? On a cruise? To Bermuda, or somewhere?"

"Of course not! It's the Spring in the air! I always have a spasm about clothes just before Spring breaks. It never affects my wardrobe very much, I'm afraid. Yes, you'll see my usual tweeds and ginghams and nondescript felt hats this season."

"Oh," I said, understanding, and ready to admit that recently I, too, had been mentally remodeling a paisley print blouse from a last year's dress. I could listen with pleasure to a style chat, now that I realized that Prudence wasn't planning to jump out of character into lace guimpes and shining straws. But she had swerved off on a side-track.

* * *

"HAVE I EVER told you of my first memory of Spring?" she questioned without waiting for an answer. "A flash of living I felt when I was three? The only experience I remember in a little town in the Middle West is running with my brother up a rolling hill, covered, completely grass-hidden, with windflowers. To my knowledge I have never seen a windflower since, and I may be wrong in thinking they were purple and blue and mouse-colored; but I have never forgotten that ecstasy of running over flowers in the sun and wind." She was quiet a few moments. Then:

"Wouldn't a natural-colored linen frock with purple and blue and mouse-color flowers on it be exciting?"

The day was chill, even cold here beneath the sun. Except for a small stretch of pale green grass before us, everything was gray. The pear trees bore no buds. The grapevines still were barren, crooked sticks. Peering, I saw that the tips of the lilac branches below us showed the faintest bulge of green. Spring whispered faintly its presence to me, but to Prudence, apparently, it spoke loud and clear.

"Yesterday," she said, "it was house-furnishings. I went about in a daze thinking only of cretonnes, porch furniture chintzes, slip-covers, draperies. When Henry came home for supper, there wasn't any supper, because I was busy over a color chart a paint salesman left at my door last week. In my mind our house was completely done over, and in rainbow style. The kitchen was repainted in buff and royal blue: the living-room splashed with red: the guest-room, which now is pale green and orchid, was last evening amber and amethyst. I do think my attic walls painted with a yellow wash would look permanently sun-bathed, don't you?"

* * *

SHE STOOD UP, her hands at the pins in her hair which shone like yellow satin in the sun.

"But my name isn't Prudence for nothing," she said. "Of course I'm not going to redecorate our house. It is very nice as it is. It's the Spring, filling me full of sap-rising notions. Next week I know I shall be in a garden-dither, and then where will poor Henry's meals be?"

I gave the right answer: "In the seed book, I suppose!"

We climbed down the ladder and walked over the grass, our heels digging into the damp earth. Splendid, the half-grown puppy, galloped toward us, inviting us to throw his retrieved spongy ball. Steinway, the cat, sat in a sun-spot on the side porch steps in aloof dignity, as is his way when Splendid gallops.

"It's nearly lunch time," said Prudence ruefully, as she threw the ball the length of the drive. Then brightening:

"Spring makes me think of luscious things to eat, too. Pink rhubarb sauce, radishes, vegetable salads—"

Fearing this new topic of conversation might tempt me to delay, I walked hastily back to the lilac bush to slide between it and the fence to take the short cut home. Prudence, mumbling food names, sing-song to herself, made her way up the walk. It occurred to me that I had forgotten my errand, and as I turned to ask for the desired information, Prudence called back:

"Did you ever have in the Spring braised beef with dandelion greens? Or new potatoes cooked with tiny onions?"

I had not the heart to crash into these delicate, Spring-inspired thoughts with mundane questions of fact, so I hurried home to wash my paint with the usual cleaning powder.

C. C. R.

The Squirrel

THERE on your secluded bough
You ate the bit she'd given you;
Nibbled, and turned the bun about
And nibbled on, your tail
Held close against your back
To give you confidence, for still
You quivered from the courage
You had used in going to her.

The sunlight through the pale
New hemlock needles outlined you,
A little furry creature,
Loved, yet terribly afraid.
The fragrance from the tulip beds
Swept over sunlit lawns,
Through flowering dogwood,
And people passed—and ears, quite far away.
And only we three knew that sheltered spot—
And only I shall see her as she held the food
for you—
But you and I shall hear her as she laughed to
see you eat.

EDITH BENEDICT HAWES

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Hungarians at Home

THE greater part of the people in Hungary live in the many villages and small towns which are scattered about the great plain, and along the rivers by which it is watered. These towns and villages are, many of them, picturesque; being true garden villages, having low, white-walled dwellings, each set, nowadays, in a piece of ground, and many are situated near crossroads, at the meeting-point of which there is usually the market-place. The farms on which the inhabitants work are in the immediate vicinity of the villages. The farmstead itself not infrequently consists of merely the farmhouse, a barn, or two or three sheds. . . .

During the winter, which is often rigorous in character, many peasant industries are carried on in the cottages; the women spinning or making for themselves or their menfolk those wonderfully decorated garments which are still worn on feast days and holidays; while the men are engaged in the manufacture of wooden furniture of various kinds, tables, chairs, bedsteads, and chests, many of which are artistically decorated by stencil designs; and there is also a good deal of peasant pottery made, much of it gaily decorated. . . .

The Hungarians are accounted to be one of the handsomest races in Europe. They have a masculine upright carriage and an energetic temperament. They are tall, athletic and robust. In many cases their eyes are brown, the nose straight, teeth white and regular, and the hair auburn; and the women have been noted for their beauty for centuries. The Magyars have managed to push their way into the front rank of nations by reason of their physical strength, bravery and strong patriotism. . . .

Hospitality in Hungary, especially in country districts, is proverbial, and more than that, it is actual; possibly from the long distances between the villages and towns, which are often only connected by roads and not by railway, the necessity for hospitality to travellers has grown to be a living faith with the people. Travellers can rely upon being received in an emergency in private houses with a charming readiness to help. Indeed, the Magyar regards hospitality not merely as a duty, but as a thing to be done not only willingly, but with enthusiasm, and in this one can see something of the Eastern tradition. One can always rely upon the Magyar putting the best that he has at one's disposal, and certainly no trouble is too great for him to take for a foreigner's comfort and entertainment.—CLIVE HOLLAND, in "Hungary, The Land and Its People." (London: Miles.)

By Courtesy of the Worcester (Mass.) Art Museum to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

YOUNG GIRL AT AN OPEN HALF-DOOR: *By Rembrandt van Rijn*

THIS oil portrait is signed by Rembrandt with the date, 1645. The Dutch artist was then in his fortieth year and had already attained the stature of a great master. Whatever model he depicted, he invested with warmth and sympathy, with full beauty of form and dignity of mien. In contemplating the type, he sought the most characterizing attitude; and, in order to achieve the appropriate characterization, he cast a light upon visage and form, a warm amber light in the path of which features rounded out, clothing acquired texture, jewels and trinkets burst into radiance. As the years passed, Rembrandt grew more evocative, less literal. Through suggesting a feature, rather than by shaping it precisely, did he achieve the more powerful expression.

"Young Girl at an Open Half-Door" displays the master's fine restraint, his rich warm light, and tender grace in characterization. Light plays its compelling theme over the surface, marking the comb, veiling the face and hand. The shadow provides the supplement, the contrast, the foil.

The portrait is in the collection of the Art Institute of Chicago. It has been included in the large Rembrandt Exhibition which has been traveling to American cities during this season.

D. A.

A Tree That Has Many Names

IT APPEARS first as a delicate green blur, down there in the sheltered hollow where one always finds the earliest primroses and first hears the gay chaffinches' pretty lilt. Before the frail almond trees burst into pale pink traceries of bloom, before the snowy blackthorn decks the bare brown hedges, before the first daffodils bring gold to the little orchard and "take the winds of March with beauty"—before all these things, the bushy osiers in the copse below the hill are suddenly covered with a soft pea-green haze.

At a little distance, the trees seem to be bursting into leaf; but, as one draws nearer, one sees that the "leaves" are catkins. In a further corner the blur is golden, not green, and here it seems as if the trees have burst into flower—but, again, the "flowers" are catkins.

We have been watching these trees for weeks. At first there was nothing to be seen but bare, mahogany-red wands closely studded with silver. Then, gradually, the silver buds swelled larger, slowly bursting forth from their smooth, chocolate-brown sheaths into fat, velvety gray cushions; larger and larger they swelled, becoming softer and more fluffy every day, until at length, one sunny morning, an extra long spell of sunshine and a warm spring shower worked a miracle: suddenly, beautifully, we beheld the brown trees clothed in a glory of fluffy, fragrant gold. The sallow-willow had burst at last!

All day long the little hollow was full of its warm almond scent, and against the deep blue of the spring sky the graceful, gold-laden boughs had almost the appearance of mimosa. In the silence of midday there came a low, gentle humming, faint and soft: the first bee had arrived!

It has many names, this tree: Osier, sallow-willow, goat-willow, Sunday Palm (for our forefathers used to stick little sprigs of it into their pews on Palm Sunday). All have a delicate springtime flavor about them. But the children, who take home great bunches of the yellow shrub to stand in jars in cottage windows, call it Pussy Willow, and surely that is the prettiest name of all.

Spring Comes Calling

WINTER is vanquished, he has taken leave.
Now is the plowed land ready for the seed;
Soon will the swallow nest beneath the eave—
Spring has come calling, spring is here indeed!

Soon, now, the plum tree, like a girlish bride,
Will don her filmy veil of scented lace—
And all across the pleasant countryside
The young wheat blades will bend with supple grace.

The forest lanes will know the timid fawn;
Wood violets will open, wet with dew.
Bird symphonies will fill the air at dawn
To wake my sleeping heart to sing anew.

PEARL LOGAN WOODBRIDGE

Problems and Progress

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE student of mathematics is not content to learn rules only, but seeks opportunity to apply the rules to the working out of mathematical problems. Satisfactory progress would not result from merely studying mathematical rules without putting them into practice, first in simple operations, then in the more complex. Furthermore, the pupil does not progress by working only on the same type of problem every day, or find enduring satisfaction in the contemplation of past achievements; he advances by welcoming and solving more advanced problems. The work may become difficult at times, but is not depressing. In fact, it is deeply interesting and gratifying to see the solutions unfold in response to the application of rules and methods that have been faithfully studied.

So it is with the student of Christian Science. He easily learns something of the letter, but must put what he knows into practice in order that this Science may be demonstrated by him. He gradually learns to work out his human problems through the understanding of divine Principle, and to do it accurately and scientifically. When he has made a simple demonstration, he does not rest in self-satisfaction, but feels he has proved the truth with which to face more difficult undertakings. And he knows that so long as sin, disease, crime, war, and pestilence bring so much suffering to mankind, he has need of more understanding of the Science of Mind in order that he may do his part in overcoming human belief in the power of these errors to obscure the harmony of the real man and the universe of God's creating.

Problems do not necessarily mean painful experiences. Usually the first work that presents itself to the student of Christian Science is the correction of faults of disposition. As soon as such faults are detected, it becomes his immediate task to overcome them and to manifest in his daily life more of the Christlike qualities that constitute his real character as a child of God. He works this out, not by human will power, but by keeping before him the attributes of God which are necessarily reflected by all His ideas. He may desire to accomplish some spectacular healings; but until he sees the healing influence of Truth making him more kind, more patient, more unselfish; until he has learned to control his temper, to bridle his tongue, to forgive, to encourage, truly to love, he is not ready to be of great help to others.

It is indeed a joyful experience to see sinful tendencies and unpleasant habits disappearing as Truth illumes our consciousness. Physical difficulties which one may have attributed to material causes will fade away as sinful beliefs are overcome, and the student may find he has made the demonstration of health by endeavoring to express more of the spirit of Christ. Persistence and alertness are required to accomplish this result, Mary Baker Eddy says in "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (p. 233): "Every day makes its demands upon us for higher proofs rather than professions of Christian power. These proofs consist solely in the destruction of sin, sickness, and death by the power of Spirit, as Jesus destroyed them. This is an element of progress, and progress is the law of God, whose law demands of us only what we can certainly fulfil."

When a problem of a difficult nature arises, it is not to be interpreted as a sign that we have failed in our efforts to understand the Science of being. We can use it as a means of proving that we are ready for another step forward, as an opportunity for further progress. Therefore, every problem should be faced confidently and cheerfully. The metaphysics of Christian Science shows that the solution of our problems appears through the removal from thought of human conjecture, and the establishment, instead, of the fact of the allness of Spirit and the oneness of God and man in His image.

Failure to solve a particular problem is not an excuse for discouragement, but is an indication that more study and greater consecration are needed. It may be necessary for the student to review some of the simpler problems and be grateful that he has been able to work them out, to study the rules more diligently, and to strive to express more love. He should banish the suggestion that he lacks the ability to progress, and should claim his birthright of reflected intelligence with which to master every erroneous situation that confronts him.

Christian Scientists have reason for encouragement, because with each day's problems comes new light with which to meet them. As we reflect the powerful and inexhaustible light of Truth, our path will always be brilliantly illumined.

"Progress is born of experience," writes Mrs. Eddy (*ibid.*, p. 296); and in the first epistle of Peter (4:12) we read, "Think it not strange concerning the fiery trial which is to try you, as though some strange thing happened unto you." Whatever the problem, the viewing of it as an opportunity rather than as a disaster will aid us in its solution. Gratitude and expectancy of success will help us to arrive at the correct answer, as we remember that God is ever-present Love, and that there is no other power.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Greek]

ΠΡΟΒΛΗΜΑΤΑ ΚΑΙ ΠΡΟΟΔΟΣ

Μετάφρασις τοῦ περὶ Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης ἄρθρου ὅπερ δημοσιεύεται καὶ ἀγγλιστὶ εἰς τὴν παροῦσαν σελίδα

Ὁ σπουδαστὴς τῶν μαθηματικῶν δὲν ἀρκεῖται νὰ μανθάνῃ κανόνας μόνον, ἀλλ' ἐπιζητεῖ τὴν εὐκαιρίαν νὰ ἐφαρμόσῃ τοὺς κανόνας πρὸς λύσιν μαθηματικῶν προβλημάτων. Δὲν θὰ ἐπήρχετο ἱκανοποιητικὴ πρόοδος ἁπλῶς ἐκ τῆς σπουδῆς μαθηματικῶν κανόνων χωρὶς νὰ τίθενται οὗτοι εἰς ἐφαρμογήν, πρῶτον εἰς ἁπλᾶς πράξεις, κατόπιν δὲ εἰς πλέον συνθέτους. Πρὸς τούτοις, ὁ μαθητὴς δὲν προοδεύει ἐργαζόμενος μόνον ἐπὶ τοῦ αὐτοῦ τύπου προβλήματος καθ' ἑκάστην, ἢ ἱκανοποιούμενος διαρκῶς μὲ τὴν ἀνάμνησιν παρελθόντων κατορθωμάτων· προχωρεῖ δεχόμενος καὶ πλέον προχωρημένα προβλήματα, καί λύων ταῦτα. Ἡ ἐργασία δυνατὸν ἐνίοτε νὰ καθίσταται δύσκολος, ἀλλὰ δὲν εἶναι καταθλιπτική. Τουναντίον, εἶναι βαθύτατα ἐνδιαφέρον καὶ εὐχάριστον νὰ βλέπῃ κανεὶς τὰς λύσεις νὰ ἀναπτύσσωνται ὡς ἀπάντησις ἐφαρμογῆς κανόνων καὶ μεθόδων πιστῶς μελετηθέντων.

Οὕτω συμβαίνει καὶ μὲ τὸν σπουδαστὴν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης. Εὐκόλως μανθάνει κἄτι ἀπὸ τὸ γράμμα, πρέπει ὅμως νὰ θέσῃ εἰς πρᾶξιν ὅ,τι γνωρίζει διὰ νὰ δυνηθῇ νὰ ἀποδείξῃ τὴν Ἐπιστήμην ταύτην. Βαθμηδὸν μανθάνει νὰ ἐπεξεργάζεται τὰ ἀνθρώπινα προβλήματά του διὰ τῆς νοήσεως τῆς θείας Ἀρχῆς, καὶ νὰ κάμνῃ τοῦτο μὲ ἀκρίβειαν καὶ ἐπιστημονικῶς. Ὅταν ἔχει κάμει μίαν ἁπλῆν ἀπόδειξιν δὲν ἐπαναπαύεται αὐταρέσκως ἀλλὰ αἰσθάνεται ὅτι ἔχει ἀποδείξει τὴν ἀλήθειαν μὲ τὴν ὁποίαν νὰ ἀντιμετωπίσῃ δυσκολώτερα ἐγχειρήματα. Καὶ γνωρίζει ὅτι ἐφ' ὅσον ἡ ἁμαρτία, ἡ ἀσθένεια, τὸ ἔγκλημα, ὁ πόλεμος, καὶ ἡ ἐπιδημία φέρουν τόσον πολλὴν ὀδύνην εἰς τὴν ἀνθρωπότητα, ἔχει ἀνάγκην περισσοτέρας νοήσεως τῆς Ἐπιστήμης τοῦ Νοῦ διὰ νὰ δυνηθῇ νὰ κάμῃ τὸ καθῆκον του οὕτως ὥστε νὰ νικηθῇ ἡ ἀνθρωπίνη δοξασία τοῦ ὅτι αἱ πλάναι αὗται ἔχουν δῆθεν τὴν δύναμιν νὰ ἐπισκοτίζουν τὴν ἁρμονίαν τοῦ πραγματικοῦ ἀνθρώπου καὶ τοῦ ὑπὸ τοῦ Θεοῦ δημιουργηθέντος σύμπαντος.

Τὰ προβλήματα δὲν συνεπάγονται κατ' ἀνάγκην καὶ ὀδυνηρὰς συνεπείας. Συνήθως ἡ πρώτη ἐργασία ἡ ὁποία παρουσιάζεται εἰς τὸν σπουδαστὴν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης εἶναι ἡ διόρθωσις ἐλαττωμάτων χαρακτῆρος. Μόλις ἀνακαλυφθοῦν τοιαῦτα ἐλαττώματα, ἅμεσον χρέος ἔχει νὰ τὰ νικήσῃ καὶ νὰ ἐκδηλώσῃ εἰς τὴν καθημερινὴν του ζωὴν περισσότερον τὰς Χριστοειδεῖς ἰδιότητας αἵτινες ἀποτελοῦν τὸν πραγματικόν του χαρακτῆρα ὡς τέκνου τοῦ Θεοῦ. Κατορθώνει δὲ τοῦτο, ὄχι δι' ἀνθρωπίνης θελήσεως, ἀλλὰ μὲ τὸ νὰ κρατῇ πρὸ τῶν ὀφθαλμῶν του τὰς ἰδιότητας τοῦ Θεοῦ αἵτινες ἀντανακλῶνται κατ' ἀνάγκην ἀπὸ ὅλας τὰς ἰδέας Του. Δυνατὸν νὰ ἐπιθυμῇ νὰ ἐπιτύχῃ μερικὰς θεαματικὰς ἰάσεις· ἕως ὅτου ὅμως ἴδῃ τὴν θεραπευτικὴν ἐπιροὴν τῆς Ἀληθείας νὰ τὸν κάμνῃ πλέον εὐγενῆ, πλέον ὑπομονητικόν, πλέον ἀνιδιοτελῆ· ἕως ὅτου μάθῃ νὰ συγκρατῆται, νὰ χαλιναγωγῇ τὴν γλῶσσαν του, νὰ συγχωρῇ, νὰ ἐνθαρρύνῃ, νὰ ἀγαπᾷ ἀληθῶς, δὲν εἶναι ἕτοιμος νὰ παρέξῃ καὶ μεγάλην βοήθειαν εἰς τοὺς ἄλλους.

Εἶναι τωόντι χαρμόσυνος πεῖρα νὰ βλέπῃ κανεὶς ἁμαρτωλὰς τάσεις καὶ δυσαρέστους ἕξεις νὰ ἐξαφανίζωνται εὐθὺς ὡς ἡ Ἀλήθεια φωτίσῃ τὴν συνείδησίν μας. Φυσικαὶ δυσκολίαι, αἱ ὁποῖαι ἐνδεχόμενον νὰ εἶχον ἀποδοθῇ εἰς ὑλικὰς ἀφορμάς, θὰ ἐξαφανισθοῦν μόλις νικηθοῦν αἱ ἁμαρτωλαὶ δοξασίαι, ὁ δὲ σπουδαστὴς ἐνδεχόμενον νὰ εὕρῃ ὅτι ἔχει φέρει τὴν ἀπόδειξιν τῆς ὑγείας ἐν τῇ προσπαθείᾳ του νὰ ἐκφράσῃ περισσότερον ἀπὸ τὸ πνεῦμα τοῦ Χριστοῦ. Ἐπιμονὴ καὶ δραστηριότης ἀπαιτοῦνται πρὸς ἐπίτευξιν αὐτοῦ τοῦ ἀποτελέσματος. Ἡ Mary Baker Eddy λέγει εἰς τὸ "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" "Ἐπιστήμη καὶ Ὑγεία μὲ Κλεῖδα τῶν Γραφῶν" (σ. 233): "Ἑκάστη ἡμέρα ἀπαιτεῖ ἀπὸ ἡμᾶς ὑψηλοτέρας ἀποδείξεις μᾶλλον παρὰ ἐπαγγελίας Χριστιανικῆς δυνάμεως. Αἱ ἀποδείξεις αὗται συνίστανται μόνον εἰς τὴν καταστροφὴν ἁμαρτίας, καὶ θανάτου διὰ τῆς δυνάμεως τοῦ Πνεύματος, ὅπως ὁ Ἰησοῦς τὰ κατέστρεφε. Τοῦτο εἶναι στοιχεῖον προόδου, ἡ δὲ πρόοδος εἶναι ὁ νόμος τοῦ Θεοῦ, τοῦ ὁποίου ὁ νόμος ἀπαιτεῖ ἀπὸ ἡμᾶς μόνον ὅ,τι ἀσφαλῶς δυνάμεθα νὰ κάμωμεν."

"Ὅταν παρουσιάζεται κανένα δύσκολον πρόβλημα, δὲν πρέπει τοῦτο νὰ ἑρμηνεύεται ὡς σημεῖον ὅτι ἀπετύχαμεν εἰς τὰς προσπαθείας μας νὰ ἐννοήσωμεν τὴν Ἐπιστήμην τοῦ εἶναι. Τουναντίον δυνάμεθα νὰ τὸ μεταχειρισθῶμεν ὡς μέσον πρὸς ἀπόδειξιν ὅτι εἴμεθα ἕτοιμοι δι' ἄλλο ἕνα βῆμα πρὸς τὰ ἐμπρός, ὡς εὐκαιρίαν περαιτέρω προόδου. Ὡς ἐκ τούτου, κάθε πρόβλημα θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ ἀντιμετωπίζεται μὲ ἐμπιστοσύνην καὶ χαράν. Ἡ μεταφυσικὴ τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δεικνύει ὅτι ἡ λύσις τῶν προβλημάτων μας φανερώνεται μὲ τὴν ἀποβολὴν τῆς ἀνθρωπίνης εἰκασίας ἀπὸ τὴν σκέψιν, καὶ τὴν ἐγκαθίδρυσιν, ἀντ' αὐτῆς, τοῦ γεγονότος τῆς ὁλότητος τοῦ Πνεύματος καὶ τῆς ἑνότητος τοῦ Θεοῦ καὶ τοῦ ἀνθρώπου καθ' ὁμοίωσίν Του.

Ἡ ἀποτυχία νὰ λύσῃ τις ἕνα συγκεκριμένον πρόβλημα δὲν ἀποτελεῖ δικαιολογίαν πρὸς ἀποθάρρυνσιν, ἀλλ' ἀποτελεῖ ἔνδειξιν ὅτι ἀπαιτεῖται περισσοτέρα σπουδὴ καὶ μεγαλύτερα ἀφοσίωσις. Πιθανὸν νὰ εἶναι ἀνάγκη διὰ τὸν σπουδαστὴν νὰ ἀναθεωρήσῃ μερικὰ ἀπὸ τὰ ἁπλούστερα προβλήματα καὶ νὰ εἶναι εὐγνώμων διότι ἦτο ἱκανὸς νὰ τὰ ἐπεξεργασθῇ, νὰ σπουδάσῃ ἐπιμελέστερον τοὺς κανόνας, καὶ νὰ ἀγωνίζεται νὰ ἐκφράζῃ περισσοτέραν ἀγάπην. Θά ἔπρεπε νὰ ἐξορίσῃ τὴν ὑποβολὴν ὅτι στερεῖται δῆθεν τῆς ἱκανότητος νὰ προοδεύῃ καὶ θὰ ἔπρεπε νὰ ἀξιώσῃ τὰ πρωτοτόκιά του ἐπὶ τῆς ἐξ ἀντανακλάσεως νοημοσύνης μὲ τὴν ὁποίαν νὰ γείνῃ κύριος πάσης ἀπατηλῆς καταστάσεως ἡ ὁποία τοῦ παρουσιάζεται.

Οἱ Χριστιανοὶ Ἐπιστήμονες ἔχουν λόγον νὰ ἐνθαρρύνωνται, ἐπειδὴ μὲ τὰ προβλήματα ἑκάστης ἡμέρας ἔρχεται καὶ νέον φῶς μὲ τὸ ὁποῖον νὰ τὰ ἀντιμετωπίζουν. Ἐφ' ὅσον ἀνανακλῶμεν τὸ ἰσχυρὸν καὶ ἀνεξάντλητον φῶς τῆς Ἀληθείας, ὁ δρόμος μας θὰ φωτίζεται πάντοτε λαμπρά.

"Ἡ πρόοδος γεννᾶται ἀπὸ τὴν πεῖραν," γράφει ἡ Mrs. Eddy (αὐτόθι σ. 296)· εἰς τὴν πρώτην δὲ ἐπιστολὴν τοῦ Πέτρου (4:12) ἀναγινώσκομεν, "Μὴ παραξενεύεσθε διὰ τὸν βασανισμὸν τὸν γινόμενον εἰς ἐσᾶς πρὸς δοκιμασίαν, ὡς ἐὰν συνέβαινεν εἰς ἐσᾶς παράδοξόν τι." Ὁποιονδήποτε καὶ ἂν εἶναι τὸ πρόβλημα, ἡ ἀντιμετώπισίς του ὡς εὐκαιρίας μᾶλλον παρὰ ὡς συμφορᾶς θὰ μᾶς βοηθήσῃ εἰς τὴν λύσιν του. Ἡ εὐγνωμοσύνη καὶ ἡ προσδοκία ἐπιτυχίας θὰ μᾶς βοηθήσουν νὰ εὕρωμεν τὴν ὀρθὴν ἀπάντησιν, ἐφ' ὅσον ἐνθυμούμεθα ὅτι ὁ Θεὸς εἶναι πάντοτε παροῦσα Ἀγάπη, καὶ ὅτι δὲν ὑπάρχει ἄλλη δύναμις.

Πληροφορίαι ἀφορῶσαι τὴν ἐν τῇ γλώσσῃ ταύτῃ ἐκδιδομένην φιλολογίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης δίδονται εἰς τοὺς γράφοντας εἰς τὴν Ἐκδοτικὴν Ἑταιρίαν τῆς Χριστιανικῆς Ἐπιστήμης (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).

April Song

ALL MY thoughts in April
Are joyous, singing birds:
They leave before I catch them,
Or snare them with swift words.

I had a thought for April,
But it has gone away
On circling wings of music:
Oh, it was very gay!

I had a thought for gardens,
Another for the gold
Of crocuses—but they were gone
Before their song was told.

ELEANOR ALLETTA CHAFFEE

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Mary Baker Eddy

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New Labor Move In Mexico Hailed As a Deliverance

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—The recently formed Confederation of Mexican Labor has caused considerable speculation over the possibility of a strong left wing tendency in the solution of labor disputes. This confederation, which the workers declare is their salvation and which industrialists view as a "Communist" threat, is the first attempt at organizing the Mexican working class on a wide scale.

The 4000 delegates who met at the recent four-day congress held in the National Arena represented most of the outstanding unions in the country. Despite the difference in ideology of many of the groups they met with the mutual agreement to form a united front and work toward the solidarity of the labor class.

This united front is a new tactic in politics here and many see in it the fact that the Mexican worker is determined to work out his own destiny without the guidance of political leaders.

Power of Mass Action

Vincente Lombardo Toledano, left-wing labor leader, who was elected general secretary of the organization, declared:

"For the first time the Mexican worker is realizing the power of mass action.

"He ridiculed the charge that the confederation was "communistic" and in his closing speech asked that all the delegates pledge their complete support to the government of President Cardenas, "who by his rapid resolution of the workers' difficulties in Monterrey and other parts of the Republic prove that he is deeply interested in raising the economic problems of the worker."

The present confederation represents the fruits of six months' activities toward the unification of Mexican labor. Last June, as a result of the antilabor statements of General Calles that caused his much publicized split with President Cardenas, the National Committee of Proletarian Defense was formed. As a first challenge to General Calles and the industrialists who supported him the committee issued the following statement.

Aware of Importance

"The organized labor and peasant movement of Mexico, being perfectly aware of the historical moment in which it lives, declares that it will oppose all transgression of its rights by utilizing at the proper time the general nationwide strike as its only means of defense against the possible implantation of a Fascist regime in Mexico. In the face of this threat the committee declares its firm intention of maintaining class unity."

A pact of solidarity was signed by the representatives of 70 unions which included as salient points the convocation of a national workers and peasants congress, the protection of workers' rights in regard to strikes and ended with the following declaration: "The signers oppose all collaboration with the capitalist class and will plan their actions in accordance with the revolutionary tactics laid down by the principle of the class struggle."

Accompanied by Morones

In December, when General Calles returned to Mexico he was accompanied by Luis N. Morones, "big boss" of the C. R. O. M., Regional Confederation of Mexican Workers, often erroneously called the Mexican Federation of Labor in the foreign press. The committee had already declared General Calles an "enemy of the working class." When Señor Morones called out a six-hour strike of C. R. O. M. workers in three states, Puebla, Tlaxcala and Veracruz, against the alleged "communist" activities of other unions in that region the committee declared that he was really fighting their united front in the interests of General Calles.

The situation threatened to have serious developments with a definite split in labor ranks but this was averted by the energetic declaration of President Cardenas who supported the worker in his struggle against the "Faschism" of Calles and Morones. On Dec. 22, the committee called out a demonstration of Mexican workers in support of the Cardenas regime and the resulting manifestation was the most colorful and spontaneous ever given a President in this country.

For One Big Union

The Workers Congress, held from Feb. 21 to 24, with 4000 delegates, was the culminating step on the program of unification of the Mexican workers. After four days of heated discussion, in which representatives from every industry and region was heard, it was agreed to dissolve all of the pre-existing labor unions and incorporate all industrial workers in one gigantic union, the Confederation of Mexican Workers. This automatically dissolved the National Committee of Proletarian Defense as well.

The program of the confederation carries on still further the points marked out in the program of the committee and stresses the right of the worker to strike for better wages; the necessity of a solidified general strike as the best weapon in the hands of the working class; the decision to fight for the enforcement of the minimum wage as well as the maintenance of absolute solidarity of the working class in the political and economic struggles of the country.

The new confederation has already met with opposition from certain circles. The General Workers Confederation which has in many of labor's disputes been allied with the C. R. O. M., declared that it would not enter the confederation because they consider such an organization "Faschist."

The C. R. O. M., once the most important labor organization in the country, has been losing ground rapidly owing to Morones's affiliation with General Calles and is no longer considered a serious enemy of the new confederation. Businessmen in general were inclined to view the new unification as a certain threat to foreign industrialists, owing to its strong emphasis on anti-imperialism. It was also stated in these same circles that strikes will undoubtedly increase now that the working class feels itself thoroughly supported by the present government.

A Man in the News

Paul Whiteman
"Only American Music—Jazz"

If anyone should know what difficulties of finding a place to study confront the young person who wants to gain mastery in modern American music, it would be Paul Whiteman, who has come up through the ranks himself; and so, to make it easy for those who come after him, he has established a manuscript collection and the nucleus of an endowment at Williams College in Williamstown, Mass., with provision that every qualified person may have access to it without charge. The college authorities are working out a way to make "this important contribution towards a study of music at Williams a factor rounding out the existing fine arts department."

As a Boy

Paul Whiteman—through his 10 years as No. 1 man in American dance music, and more particularly jazz—is the son of Wilberforce James Whiteman, supervisor of music in the public schools of Denver for over 50 years. In the pre-adolescent years of his son, Dr. Whiteman had no idea his home was harboring one who would come to acclaim as the dean of American modern music for the dance. Indeed, if he thought his son was possessed of any conspicuous skill, it was for inventing excuses to get out of working at his music lessons. In spite of himself, however, young Whiteman assimilated so much by the time he was 17, that he was chief viola player with the Denver Symphony—thanks, probably, to his mother, who did a great deal, diligently and with optimism, to overcome her son's notion of the drudgery of practice.

In the War

When the war came, Whiteman enlisted; someone smoked out his musical talent and he became leader of a Navy band. The music used by the Navy Band differed from that used by the Denver Symphony, and Whiteman's interest became drawn, not only to martial music but to various kinds of popular music as well.

After the armistice he made for San Francisco, where he organized an orchestra of his own. When a new hotel was opened in Atlantic City, someone thought it would be a smart idea to engage the young Pacific coast leader, and he was brought East with his band. In those days there was no radio to interfere with people's buying of Victrola records, and the Victor people "mined" Paul Whiteman to make recordings as a man in South Africa may mine diamonds. A period in Ziegfeld's Follies intervened; and in 1924 he and his orchestra gave the concert in Aeolian Hall at which George Gershwin's epochal "Rhapsody in Blue" was presented for the first—but much short of the last—time.

For Dancing

Whiteman steadily advanced in dance music, and it was inevitable that he should become absorbed not only in the playing and composition but in critical observation of the facilities at the disposal of young students who wanted to specialize in modern American music. Out of this study grew his idea of giving the collection that may make Williams College a center for modern music study with laboratory, instructors and visiting lecturers.

Where to Study

Last year something happened that crystallized the whole thing. The first Elfrieda Whiteman scholarship—established by him in memory of his mother—was won by a David Diamond of Rochester, N. Y. Dr. Diamond wanted to study modern American music, but he told Mr. Whiteman there was nowhere for him to go except to a conservatory where chief emphasis was on the classics. Mr. Whiteman determined that such a man as Mr. Diamond should have some place where he need not blush for wanting to learn the art of arranging, radio broadcasting, composing and playing jazz.

"We don't want American students to have to go to Europe," he says, "for want of a chance in the States to specialize in a chosen field. Modern American music may contain some flaws, but we want to keep its character and make it better. The idiom of jazz has a great chance of growth.

Native Art

"We want to do something with music which is American. Other music had its roots for many centuries in the old countries. There is only one type of American music which you can put your finger on, and that is jazz. Around the world they know American jazz. Jazz is the melting pot of music, as New York is of nations. The collection given to Williams illustrates the history of jazz, all the way from the period when slaves on American shores played English ballad tunes in their own native rhythms on the zim-zim, which is the grandfather of the banjo."

It is expected that others will join with Mr. Whiteman to equip a laboratory and establish music teaching in the new wing of the Lawrence Art Museum at Williams.

Russian Origin Charge Refuted By Miss Perkins

WASHINGTON, April 4 (AP)—Two letters which Secretary Perkins said were meant to reply to a political "whispering campaign" were made public tonight by the Labor Department.

In the letters, Miss Perkins said she was born in Boston on April 10, 1882, of New England parentage and that her husband, Paul Wilson of New York, also was American born.

She said there were no Jews in her ancestry.

"If I were a Jew I would make no secret of it," she said. "On the contrary, I would be proud to acknowledge it."

Answer to Rumor

One of the letters went to Mrs. W. MacMillan of New York City, who had asked the Labor Department chief whether rumors that she was a foreign-born Jewess were true.

After telling how her ancestors had lived in various parts of New England since the seventeenth century, Miss Perkins said:

"I have written you at length, my dear Mrs. MacMillan, because a number of similar letters of inquiry in recent weeks had led me to the conclusion that some rumor intended to be malicious is in circulation, and that for the ease of mind of all interested, I should not ignore it."

Ipswich Ancestors

She said the settlers on the Perkins side were John Perkinses, who came to America in 1630, took up land in Ipswich, Mass., and that her mother's family came from old New England settlers who arrived in the middle of the seventeenth century. She added that both lines were English and Scotch.

The second letter went to Charles F. Woods of Riverside, California, who had sent the Secretary a copy of a bulletin he said had been circulated by the Associated Farmers of Riverside County.

California Bulletin

This bulletin was headed:

"According to information received and believed to be authentic and reliable 'Miss Francis Perkins,' Secretary of Labor, admits having been married to Paul Wilson in Boston, Mass., in February, 1910, and living in Newton, Mass., at that time; the only marriage on record at that place and for that time is the following — certified copy on file."

The bulletin printed a copy of a marriage license issued to Paul Wilson and Matilda Wutzki in West Newton, Mass. The birthplace of both the bride and bridegroom was given as Russia.

Married in New York

In reply Miss Perkins said:

"I was not married to Paul Wilson in Massachusetts in February, 1910, and I never resided in Newton, Mass., in my life. The marriage certificate of a Paul Wilson and a Matilda Wutzki, is, of course, that of other individuals.

"The true facts are these: I was married to Paul Caldwell Wilson in Grace Church, New York City, by the Rev. Charles Slattery on Sept. 26, 1913. It was my husband's only marriage and my only marriage."

Austrian Taxes Show But One Millionaire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Vienna

ACCORDING to latest income tax returns, Austria has one single millionaire, that is, one inhabitant with a yearly income of 1,000,000 schillings, or $200,000.

In the whole land there are not 5000 persons with an income of $500 a month each. Receipts from income taxes have fallen off by about half within the last five years.

Quotes From Congress

Long-Term Housing Need—Aliens—Cherishing Dislike—Awakening Local Interest—Japan's 'Joke'—Federal Patronage Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Some of the revealing observations made in the daily grist of congressional speeches are set apart in the following paragraphs:

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) New York:

With respect to home construction, while the depression naturally created an emergency situation, I desire to emphasize above all that adequate and decent housing involves the remedy of a long-term need. Even before the depression came 11,000,000 families, meaning approximately 45,000,000 people, were living under conditions that did not protect their health and safety. Countless thousands among these were quartered not like twentieth-century freemen but like medieval serfs.

Senator Marcus A. Coolidge (D) Massachusetts:

Under the present law, aliens of good character are torn from their families, their wives and children, wives from their husbands, and at times children from their parents. It is not unusual for these families to be dispersed to several countries beyond any possibility of reunion.

Senator Robert R. Reynolds (D), North Carolina:

The only person who suffers anything by dislike is the man who cherishes dislike. Hating somebody, or disliking him, will age one quicker than anything else in the world; and I do not wish to get old.

Representative Henry Ellenbogen (D.), Pennsylvania:

The awakened local interest in the housing problem today knows no party lines. What other issue can you find in which local government officials, both Democratic and Republican, social agencies, labor, consumer organizations, and the capital goods industries are all united in seeking public action?

Representative Edith Nourse Rogers (R), of Massachusetts:

I think Japan must be very much amused, very much pleased with our State Department. She enters into an agreement through the State Department with this country to curtail or limit her exports of cotton cloth to this country, and after this gentlemen's agreement she increases her exports of cotton cloth to our country. . . . What a joke Japan has played upon us.

Beautify-the-Farm Movement Launched By Utah State Bureau

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALT LAKE CITY, Utah—Stimulated by governmental efforts in highway beautification, the Utah state farm bureau is launching a statewide campaign for rural and farm beautification.

As highway programs provide for landscaping to emphasize natural beauty and to conceal unsightly spots, the farm bureau, through local units will endeavor to interest individual householders in beautification of private property, adjoining these highways.

The program calls for a committee which will seek legislation at the next session of the Legislature banning billboards from property adjoining public highways. Planting of shrubs, flowers and trees and the improvement of ditches and canals to make them more pleasing to the critical eye are to be urged upon farm residents in all parts of the state.

Rural communities also are being asked to provide recreational centers and public playgrounds as a part of the movement for beautification.

GOLF

IS AT ITS BEST *NOW* AT PINEHURST. GRASS GREENS AND FAIRWAYS ARE IN EXCELLENT CONDITION. DRY, DELIGHTFUL CLIMATE. COME DOWN NOW. MODERATE HOTEL RATES. JUST OVERNIGHT FROM NEW YORK.

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Highest Class now "Cabin Class"

Service unchanged. The Art of Fine Living maintained .. all the same traditional standards which gave our record increase of last year . . a total of 121,992 Transatlantic passengers.

Events

Walpurgis Night Bonfire Celebration Germany and Czechoslovakia, April 30.

Football Matches, Wembley, Apr. 25.

Heidelberg, Richard Strauss Festival, May 2 to May 10.

Berlin Art Weeks, starting early May.

Beethoven Festivals at Bonn, May 17.

The Derby at Epsom, England, May 27.

Vienna Music Festivals, June 7 - 21.

Military Tattoo, Aldershot, June 11.

The Royal Ascot, England, June 16.

Heidelberg 550th Anniversary, June 27, 28 and 29.

German Derby, Hamburg, June 28.

Flower Festivals, Switzerland Geneva, June 27 and 28

Munich Festivals, July, August

Henley Royal Regatta, July 1 - 4.

World Sunday School Convention, at Oslo, Norway, July 6 to 12.

BAYREUTH WAGNER ANNIVERSARY FESTIVALS... JULY 19 TO 30, AUGUST 18 TO 31.

Davis Cup Finals, Wimbledon, July 18.

XITH OLYMPICS, BERLIN AUGUST 1 THROUGH AUGUST 16.

OLYMPIC SAILING REGATTAS, ON KIEL BAY, AUG. 1 TO 14.

Salzburg Festivals, July 26 - Aug. 31.

Royal Dublin Horse Show, Aug. 4 to 8.

Cowes Royal Regatta, August 1.

Leipzig Fall Fair, Aug. 30 to Sept. 5.

To Europe

ALL 1936 RESERVATIONS BEST MADE EARLY IN CABIN CLASS . . TOURIST CLASS . . THIRD CLASS

Two Lloyd Fliers of 4½ Days Across the Ocean

Bremen
Europa

Cherbourg, Southampton, Bremen from New York: Sailing Apr. 24, May 10, May 30, June 14, July 1, July 17, Aug. 2, Aug. 22, Sept. 6, Sept. 23, Oct. 10.

From Europe

Afternoon arrivals New York, West 46th St. Piers: From Bremen: on... May 2, May 22, June 6, June 23, July 9, July 25, Aug. 14, Aug. 29, Sept. 14, Oct. 2.

Columbus

Apr. 15, May 3, May 20, June 6, June 21, July 8, July 24 (Last to XIth Olympics), Aug. 9, Aug. 29, Sept. 13, Sept. 30, Oct. 17.

From Bremen: Apr. 24, May 12, May 29, June 13, June 30, July 16, Aug. 1, Aug. 21, (First from XIth Olympics), Sept. 5, Sept. 22, Oct. 9.

The Hapag "Famous Four" Expresses

New York
Hamburg

To Cobh, Plymouth, Cherbourg, Bremen: April 30, June 9, June 27, Aug. 16, Sept. 21.

From Bremen via Southampton, Cherbourg, Cobh: May 16, June 18, Aug. 7, Aug. 25.

A Sailing Every Wednesday Midnight Cherbourg Southampton Hamburg (also, direct service to Cobh, Ireland)

From Hamburg Every Thursday arriving New York on Fridays, via Southampton-Cherbourg

One Way Rates

Cabin Class $162 up

Tourist Class $111.50 up

Third Class $84.50 up

Round Trip Rates

Cabin Class $308 up

Tourist Class $207 up

Third Class $150.50 up

Deutschland
Hansa

To Ireland, England, Germany—Sailings: May 23, June 5, June 20, July 4, July 18, Aug. 15, Aug. 29, Sept. 12, Sept. 26.

From Hamburg—Bremen via Southampton, calling at Halifax: May 9, May 23, June 4, June 21, July 2, Aug. 1, Aug. 15, Aug. 29, Sept. 12.

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For taking your car to Europe, rates are according to weights. On the Bremen or Europa from $105 one way, and $160 for round trip; on all other of our ships, from $95 one way, and from $135 for round trip.

Literature . . . Reservations . . . Your Local Travel Agent, or

Cruises

OVER EASTER TO BERMUDA on the **Europa**
Apr. 9 to 13 . . . . . $60 up

WEST INDIES on the **Columbus**
EASTER
April 10 — 9 Days. Haiti, Jamaica-Cuba. $120 up
April 22 — 7 Days. Nassau and Havana. $95 up
DECORATION DAY
May 29 — 9 Days. Nassau and Havana. $95 up

NORTHERN WONDERLANDS & RUSSIA on the **Reliance**
June 26
for 42 days to Iceland, Polar Ice Barrier, Spitzbergen, Norway, North Cape, Fjords, Estonia, the Soviet Union, Finland, Sweden, Denmark, Germany—for either immediate return connection to New York or stopover as long as you want in 1936, with Cabin Class return from France, England or Germany provided in the original cruise rate of . . . . . $495 up
Stopovers Ideal for XI™ Olympics

AROUND THE WORLD on the **Reliance**
January 10, 1937
for 136 days Eastward through the Mediterranean, meeting ideal travel seasons throughout; visiting at 37 ports in 30 lands.

European Cruises

Throughout the Spring, Summer and Autumn, more than a score of cruises are offered from Bremen or Hamburg to the Mediterranean and Black Seas, the Atlantic Isles, the North Cape, Norway, Fjords, Spitzbergen, Scotland, England, and the Continental Seaboard.

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Welfare Upset Opposed; Flood Repair Bill Urged

Boston News Today

Boston Welfare Shakeup Opposed

Protesting that any general shakeup in the city's welfare department would open the way for a "one year orgy of chiseling," some 150 employees of the department today marshaled their forces for strenuous opposition. They were notified that the welfare board has decided to switch jobs of all workers.

Samuel Brown, head of the Dorchester branch office of the department and president of the Municipal Social Workers Association, announced the group would meet in East Boston tonight, and as civil service workers will ask the board to give them logical reasons for the proposed change.

Mr. Brown maintained today that it takes a welfare worker at least a year to thoroughly learn his district and become familar with the needs of those receiving help. If shifted, this means, contends Mr. Brown, that a full year will be consumed in readjusting workers. As a consequence, he insists, there will be lessened check on relief work and this will be taken advantage of by the unscrupulous.

Boston Relief Goes to 27,000

Twenty-seven thousand persons, 000 less than in the peak year 1933, and 2000 less than last year, are on direct relief in the city of Boston. This figure came up today in Mayor Mansfield's passing along a recommendation of the city auditor to City Council asking that permission be granted for borrowing $4,000,000 for use in public welfare.

This sum represents $3,000,000 less than was borrowed for this purpose in 1935. The move was made by the Mayor to keep the tax levy down. Until such borrowing is authorized, welfare expenses must be met by the tax levy.

Smoke Nuisance Sources Defined

Boston is no second to "smoky Pittsburgh"—in fact is quite low in "atmospheric pollution" when compared to other large cities even here in the East. This stanch defense of what blue sky we are able to see now and again came today from Dr. William B. Keeler of the city health department.

Eighty per cent of the smoke hereabouts comes by "human provocation," says the smoke-content expert. This means homes, hotels and apartment houses, which now share in the blame popularly shunted onto industrial establishments and power plants.

Smoke and dust are blown in from adjoining localities, Dr. Keeler holds. Smoke annoyance in South Boston, he says, is due to the volume coming from the railroad yards and stacks of the Edison Electric Illuminating Company. At the same time, he added, the atmospheric density is no greater there than in East Boston, or in neighboring cities which contribute a share of their smoke to Boston.

Fire Insurance Inquiry Is Urged

State investigation of fire insurance rates was urged before the legislative committee on insurance by Senator John F. Donovan of Chelsea today. Such a probe, he said, would disclose "amazing, startling and surprising" figures.

Replying to Senator Donovan, W. R. Hedges of the Old Colony Insurance Company, pointed out that in Chelsea there is a vast number of frame buildings, which under the plan of rate determination naturally boosts scales in Senator Donovan's district.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Rain followed by clearing late this afternoon or early tonight, fair and colder late tonight and Tuesday; lowest temperature tonight near 40 degrees; fresh to strong south winds, shifting to southwest and west, possibly with gales off the coast.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Rain this afternoon and possibly early tonight; colder tonight, Tuesday fair and colder.

New Hampshire: Rain this afternoon and early tonight, colder tonight; Tuesday cloudy and colder, possibly snow flurries in the north portion.

Vermont: Cloudy and much colder tonight possibly preceded by rain changing to snow early tonight; Tuesday cloudy and colder, possibly snow flurries in the north portion.

Maine: Rain this afternoon and tonight, colder in the west portion; Tuesday partly cloudy and colder.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Strong south and southwest winds this afternoon and early tonight, probably reaching gale force at times, and shifting to west late tonight; weather overcast with rain tonight, fair on Tuesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	51	55	Minneapolis	18	30
Bermuda	62	70	New Orleans	72	82
Chicago	30	38	New York	50	50
Denver	14	28	Norfolk	64	64
Helena	24	28	Philadelphia	56	56
Jacksonville	76	80	St. Louis	34	52
Kansas City	22	46	San Francisco	54	64
Los Angeles	56	74	Washington	62	62
Miami	76	78			

A—8 a. m. E. S. T. April 6.
B—Maximum April 5.

High Tides at Boston

Monday, 11:08 p. m.; height, 9.6 feet.
Tuesday, 11:33 a. m.; height, 9.1 feet.

Light all vehicles at 6.45 p. m.

Flood Repair Measure Favored

The Republican-dominated legislative committee on ways and means today favorably reported the bill based on Governor Curley's demand for $2,000,000 with which to repair flood-damaged highways. Their recommendation left out previous provisions that the money must be spent in conjunction with federal grants.

The committee had last week approved the bill with the federal grant limitation, but Governor Curley refused it.

As with other flood relief activities, the charge of politics swirled about this $2,000,000 highway appropriation. Federal WPA Chief Harry L. Hopkins, during the flood, promised the Federal Government would take care of the damage. Later, when Governor Curley hinted that the State might bear some if not all of this expense, Mr. Hopkins retracted on his promises somewhat. This gave Republicans a chance to cry "politics."

Later when the Ways and Means Committee put in the federal grant clause, Governor Curley took the opportunity to also charge that politics was being played. Today's action smooths the way for immediate restoration of the roads.

Amoskeag Plans Meet Obstacles

Further obstacles in the way of opening the Amoskeag cotton mills in Manchester, N. H.—largest in the world—developed in Federal Court here today as Mrs. Eliza S. Leland of Brookline and Frederick H. Prince, Boston banker entered objection to the plans under which reopening might be undertaken. Both charged the mills were solvent.

Federal Judge George C. Sweeney took the objections under advisement after hearing them today. John Hall, counsel for the Amoskeag concern, informed the court that 70 per cent of the bondholders had assented to reorganizing and reopening. He said that owners of $7,999,000 of the $11,379,000 in bonds outstanding had so agreed.

Two plans were offered. Plan A contemplated the exchange of each $100 bond for one share of 5 per cent preferred stock and 15 shares of common stock. Under plan B, $100 bonds are exchanged for $50 and one half share of second preferred stock.

Mrs. Leland claimed ownership of $20,000 in bonds, and Mr. Prince $291,000. Their attorneys asked the court to appoint a master and look into the matter more fully.

Squalls Hit Boston Harbor

Wind squalls that blew around Boston Harbor this morning gave shippers a few anxious moments as the steamer City of St. Louis narrowly avoided hitting a liner, a dredge and two piers. The squalls accompanied rain which raised the total fall since Jan. 1 to 6.17 inches above normal. Rainfall by 2:30 today was registered at .54 inches.

The United States Weather Bureau forecast clearing skies early tonight.

The wind was from the south and blowing 36 miles an hour, but when five tugs took the City of St. Louis in tow to move her from Hoosac docks to the East Boston drydock a sudden gust blew her in the path of the Cunard liner Andania, inbound from Liverpool. A crash was avoided, but the ship was next thrown toward a dredge which is deepening the ship channel. No sooner was this averted than the boat started for pier 2 and pier 4. Two more tugs were sent out and the boat taken in more secure tow.

Oyster Harbors Golf Continues

Golf enthusiasts and tournament players were gratified to learn today that whatever action is taken on the liquidation order filed by Oyster Harbors, Inc., Cape Cod hotel and golf course, the renowned greens and fairways will not be closed this summer.

Albert W. Rockwood, Oyster Harbors trustee, appeared before Federal Judge Elisha H. Brewster, this morning, to seek the court's advice as to whether the proceedings should be placed before a referee in bankruptcy or to be retained in the federal court. Mr. Rockwood told the court that he favored the latter alternative.

In any event, he said, the hotel and course would continue to operate from its opening date in May until Nov. 1. No objections to the liquidation order was registered and Judge Brewster took the case under advisement.

Legislator Loses His Motor License

Automobile driving privileges of Representative John W. Lasell of Whitinsville, were today suspended by Registrar of Motor Vehicles Frank A. Goodwin. Driving while under the influence of liquor was charged following a recent accident in which Representative Lasell was alleged to have driven into the rear of a truck and subsequently engaged in an altercation.

Work Is Rushed On Big Quoddy Power Project

Attacks in Congress Fail to Stem Activities in Maine Area

Association Formed

Funds Are Sought to Combat So-called 'Propaganda' Against the Plan

EASTPORT, Maine, April 6 (AP)—Whatever the future of the $40,000,000 Passamaquoddy Bay power project, work went on unrelentingly today over the terrain of the vast tide trap.

Hardly a drop in the Quoddy pay roll was noted in March, which saw the project attacked in Congress and a Senate subcommittee ignoring recommendations for further allotments from War Department appropriations.

Minor aspects of the project moved forward under remaining money allotted from relief appropriations. Workers today numbered approximately 2700, a figure virtually maintained through the past month.

To Combat Propaganda

Meanwhile a Passamaquoddy Public Relations Association, composed of Eastport and Calais business men, strove to raise funds to combat what it described as "propaganda" against Quoddy.

Dexter P. Cooper, generally regarded as the originator of the project, declared at a meeting here his belief it would be completed.

"I am as certain as I am standing here," he said, "that this project is going to be finished and that it is going on to a greater project than was contemplated a year ago."

Found a Market

Previously Mr. Cooper had announced he had found a market for all the power the tidal power plant could generate. Critics of the project had pointed to lack of markets as one reason the project appeared unfeasible.

While the argument for and against Quoddy went on, army engineers in charge pushed minor work against the time when major construction might be undertaken.

Work on the Carlow Island-Pleasant Point dams continued, heavy equipment, designed for construction of major dams, locks, and gates arrived.

Machinery Moved

Gasoline shovels, compressors, trucks and other machinery were placed aboard a barge and moved to Treat Island in Passamaquoddy Bay where navigation locks were projected.

Opening of bids for excavation for the locks were ordered deferred 15 days ago by the chief of engineers at Washington, but Capt. Royal B. Lord, operations division head here, indicated stripping of vegetation and preparation for excavation of a 300,000 yard area on the island was planned for next week.

Postman Faces Larceny Charge

Because Albert S. Stone of Lynn, a postman for 28 years, was found with a marked bill, planted for his temptation by postal inspectors, Stone was arraigned on a larceny charge before United States Commissioner Edwin C. Jenney, in the Federal Building this morning. The veteran postman pleaded not guilty and was released on $1000 bail pending another hearing on April 22.

Postal Inspectors John J. Callagy and Chester S. Anderson, who investigated Stone, went to Salem last week. They sent test letters, containing marked bills, to the Lynn post office. One of these letters was addressed to a house not on Stone's route but was placed in his box for delivery. The letter was never returned.

After this device had been repeated again, Inspector Callagy followed the suspected letter carrier, recovered the marked bill as Stone was about to spend it in a store, and arrested him.

Married and with three daughters, Stone has been suspended and will ultimately lose his job, it was announced today by Assistant United States Attorney Arthur J. B. Cartier.

Boston's Skyline Rises Sharply Above the Harbor

Infra-Red Photograph by Fred S. Tobey

The View as Seen From East Boston

Despite Rainy Weather, This Is What the City Looks Like When a Camera Equipped for Infra-Red Photography Shoots Through Haze and Fog to Show the Scenery Behind the Mist

Vermont Balks At Paying Flood Control Costs

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—An obstacle to the projected $13,000,000 flood control program for the Connecticut River Valley was seen today in the disclosure that Vermont was reluctant to spend money for reservoirs to protect cities in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Senator Ernest W. Gibson of Vermont said the situation amounted to this:

After the recent floods which inundated the cities of Springfield, Mass., and Hartford, Conn., with unprecedented property loss, the army engineers hustled to the Senate Commerce Committee with a recommendation for a $13,000,000 flood-control program for the Connecticut Valley.

Land Damages

This program calls for construction of 10 dams and reservoirs—nine in Vermont and one in New Hampshire—at a cost of a little more than $10,000,000. An additional cost of more than $3,000,000 would be required for land damages in acquisition of property, and Senator Copeland's Senate Commerce Committee, in including the project in the pending flood control bill, felt that local governments should assume the land costs.

Vermont officials, however, viewed the situation differently.

"Why," Senator Gibson said they asked, "should we kick in $3,000,000 to provide protection for Massachusetts and Connecticut?"

Conference of States

The army engineers have advanced another possible solution. They suggest a four-state conference to agree on the proper share Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts and Connecticut should contribute.

Vermont, it seems, is a little touchy about paying the cost of flood protection in other states. In 1927 the Winooski River went on a rampage, took 55 lives, caused property damage of $13,500,000 and necessitated a $10,000,000 state loan to restore bridges and highways.

CCC Work Commended

Since then, the CCC has embarked upon a flood control program in the Winooski Valley, on which the War Department has commented in a report to Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work:

"The dams (on the Winooski Valley project) have demonstrated that they have paid for themselves in the destruction they have prevented."

New Hampshire Flood Aid Directed by Red Cross

CONCORD, N. H., April 6 (AP)—Flood rehabilitation work in New Hampshire continued today under four regional directors appointed by the Red Cross to direct spending of $100,000 raised for relief by the organization.

Miss Myrtle Flanders, state director, announced that the State had been divided into four fields to expedite rehabilitation. The Concord area will be under Thomas N. Troxell; the Manchester are under Miss Frances Morris; the Nashua area under Miss Amelia Wendroth, and all the State's rural areas under Miss Helen Warren.

Angell Urges Public Service To Guard Liberty of Schools

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6 (AP)—President James Rowland Angell of Yale urged in his annual report yesterday that American universities give more attention to the fundamental problems of human life and society in answer to a growing challenge by "an increasingly critical public."

The public, Dr. Angell said, evinces a "growing disposition" to challenge the direction which university development has taken both here and abroad, and to demand evidence that society gains any tangible returns at all proportionate to the cost of maintaining these institutions.

Influences on Education

"It should occasion no surprise that the revolutionary forces which are abroad in the world should have exercised a profound influence on the universities," the report reads.

"In fact, it could hardly have been otherwise." Dr. Angell said the "practical obliteration" of the German university as the home of free intellectual activity was a "tragedy of first importance for civilization." He cited conditions in Russia and Italy as "no less lamentable."

"That the American university is in any peril has not as yet come fully home to our people," the report reads, "but no thoughtful observer can fail to mark sinister trends whose ultimate implications are utterly destructive, and especially to the endowed university."

"There are not a few who are apparently looking to a totalitarian state, and many more, to a social order in which all education at least shall be under government control.

"Now in the face of such trends, it behooves the universities to scrutinize their case with solicitous care."

Dr. Angell said many universities have used their tax exempt endowments and their complete liberty of action to pursue courses resulting in no appreciable human values "beyond the gratification of the often highly esoteric interests of a particular scholar."

Assails "Trivial" Studies

"These have sometimes been remote, often fanciful and at times trivial," he said.

"I am personally persuaded that, if our universities are fully to justify to their increasingly critical public the intellectual and moral freedom which they so jealously and properly cherish, they must definitely turn more of their attention toward those compelling problems upon whose solution depends the very existence of civilization itself."

"To give human life and human society the central place in our day should certainly appear no repellent anomaly, and for Yale, with her long tradition of public service, it would be the most natural possible development."

Drunken Driver Receives $300 Fine

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I., April 6

"THIS court intends to do its share in making Rhode Island highways safe," said George F. Treanor, clerk of the Tenth District Court of Pawtucket, Saturday.

Immediately he fined a motorist, arrested for drunken driving, $300—largest fine ever imposed in that court for this violation.

Clerk Treanor then served notice that similar treatment may be expected of others who operate automobiles and drink.

In certain of the Rhode Island district courts the clerk is empowered to act as judge, fining misdemeanants, and at times when the docket is crowded to sit with the judge.

Vermont Farmers Seek CCC Aid For Soil Erosion Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 6—Sixty-five farmers from Chittendon County last night asked the Federal Government to establish a CCC camp in this section to wrest disastrous soil erosion from the clutches of the Winooski River.

The farmers gathered with Robert P. Davison, Chittendon County agricultural agent, to discuss the damage wrought to their lands by the recent flood, and to outline a preventative plan. A vote to request CCC aid in building retaining walls and replanting bare river slopes was the result.

Each of the 65 reported damage to his farm land by erosion of the flooded river. On same farms, it was reported, the river completely changed its course, cutting channels through valuable tillable land and depositing sand and gravel ranging from a few inches to several feet in depth.

J. E. Carrigan, director of the Vermont Extension Service read a report of a survey of the lower Winooski made last August by engineers of the soil conservation service of the United States Department of Agriculture. The report stated that stream bank erosional problems arising from normal flood stages of the Winooski warrant intensive investigation.

World Relations Institute Meets At Wellesley in June

World problems of the moment and their historical, material and spiritual backgrounds are keynotes of the courses to be offered at Wellesley College from June 23 to July 3. The courses are sponsored by the fifth annual New England Institute of International Relations, in conjunction with the American Friends Service Committee and the Congregational Council for Social Action.

This summer's institute will provide an intensive study in international relations, analyze problems which confuse international thinking today, and endeavor to show the underlying causes behind dorminant world trends. The 11 days' study will be under guidance of experts in the fields of history, politics, sociology, economics, and religion.

In general the schedule will be classes in the morning, recreation in the afternoon, and public lectures in the evening.

Auto Insurance Change Sought

Pointing out that some $11,000,000 in automobile insurance is sold yearly in Massachusetts without being under the jurisdiction of the state insurance department, John W. Cronin, general counsel for the Liberty Mutual Company today urged the legislative committee on insurance to place all such business under the insurance commissioner. This is a step sought by Insurance Commissioner Francis J. DeCelles.

Automobile insurance totaled $37,000,000 last year, Mr. Cronin said. Of this amount $26,000,000 is compulsory and comes under the insurance commissioner. The remainder of $11,000,000 is paid for property damage or fleet coverage insurance, and should be regulated along with the compulsory insurance, Mr. Cronin insisted.

Young Republican Group Proposes 7-Point Program

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6—After listening attentively to an urgent demand to "stage a revolt," the Young Republicans of New England remained their usual conservative selves at their fourth meeting here yesterday and drew up a seven-point party program.

1. Approval of the Federal Child Labor Amendment.
2. State financed and administered old-age assistance.
3. A tariff to protect New England textile industry to compete in domestic markets on an equal basis with foreign products.

Flood Control

4. A New England flood control propect under control of army engineers, financed by funds "diverted from useless and extravagant WPA and PWA projects."
5. "That Mr. Roosevelt be held strictly accountable for the New Deal policy and administration thereof."
6. "A more proper and equitable recognition of women in the party councils of the Republican Party and in the appointment of qualified persons to public office.

Civil Service

(7) That the Republican Party favors a program to return to the civil service policies in practice prior to March, 1933.

The fourth conference of New England Young Republicans yesterday was the first to draw up a definite party program, and this was not reached until late Sunday afternoon, following several hours of intensely controversial discussion.

The course of action was determined 24 hours after Representative Theodore Christiansen, of Minnesota, told the group of 500 in vigorous words that:

Ripe for Revolt

"The time is ripe for a revolt of youth, for another tea party for another Declaration of Independence. . . . The most forgotten of forgotten men is the youth of today who will be the taxpayer of tomorrow. . . . I plead for a revolt of youth against the extravagancy and bureaucracy of the New Deal."

Spokesmen of the group expressed themselves as pleased with the platform adopted yesterday. Its final adoption, said Burham Davis of Conway, N. H., presiding officer of the conference, will take place May 21-24 at Boston, when the fifth and final meeting will be held.

Massachusetts Man Loses Contest Against Auto Insurance Law

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Joseph Poresky of Clinton, Mass., lost today in the Supreme Court his four-year court fight to have the Massachusetts compulsory insurance law for motor vehicles declared unconstitutional.

The court refused to review the ruling Feb. 25 by the First Circuit Court of Appeals which affirmed a series of rulings by Massachusetts federal judges dismissing the complaint.

Mr. Poresky's first suit was filed in 1932 and acting as his own lawyer he had filed more than half a dozen petitions attacking the law which required $5000 insurance or a bond of that amount in order to obtain auto licenses.

Mr. Poresky told the justices that the insurance would cost him more than the value of his car and then not free him from liability in a damage case. He claimed autos were safer than "oxen or horses" on the highway.

New England Album, Series of Sketches

"A NEW ENGLAND ALBUM," a series of pen sketches of historical landmarks, by Dwight C. Sturges, staff artist of The Christian Science Monitor, begins today. Mr. Sturges' drawings, accompanied by information concerning their subjects, will appear hereafter on Mondays and Thursdays. The series will cover, as the title suggests, many of the famous, as well as the lesser known, houses, buildings, bridges and other structures which have been enriched by tradition and by the part they have played in the nation's history.

The first of the series appears on page 10.

Textile Bill Facing More Modification

Efforts Made to Appease Both Labor and the Manufacturers

Agreement Sought

Plans to Extend Market In South America Await Word from Roper

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—The controversial and much revised Ellenbogen textile control bill appeared due for further revision today as its author and members of a special House subcommittee sought new changes that might appease both labor and management.

The bill, on which hearings were held more than a month ago, was drastically modified later and a favorable subcommittee report had been expected as long as two weeks back. Chairman Keller of the subcommittee said today, however, that efforts still were being made to make the bill acceptable to mill owners.

Help Both Sides

"What we're trying to do," Mr. Keller said, "is get a bill that will help industry as a whole—both labor and management. It ought to be done, and it can be done if both sides will come clean."

Mr. Keller indicated he would attempt to obtain agreement from both groups on "three or four basic things and forget everything else."

Meanwhile, an intensive drive by the United Textile Workers for passage of the bill was reflected in the deluge of mail received by house members from textile centers. Representative Martin (R-Mass.) said he had received several hundred cards from textile workers in the Fall River area, urging support of the measure.

Decision Expected

A decision was expected soon from Secretary Roper on the proposal of Representative McCormack of Boston for creation of a special commission to visit South American countries in an attempt to expand the foreign markets for American textiles.

Secretary Roper was reported to be considering sending a commission of four textile men—two northerners and two southerners—to be sent on an airplane tour of South America but the plan was given no official confirmation.

New England House members continued their protest to the State Department that cotton textiles from Japan were increasing despite an announcement by Ambassador Saito last December that Japanese exporters and manufacturers had agreed voluntarily to hold their shipments to the United States to moderate levels.

Letter of Protest

Representative Martin wrote a letter of protest to Secretary Hull on Wednesday, while today Representative Edith Nourse Rogers of Massachusetts also called attention to the volume of Japanese imports.

"Months ago," Mrs. Rogers said, "This country, through the Department of State, made a 'gentlemen's agreement' with Japan that Japan should not export so much cotton cloth to this country. I have some staggering figures showing how Japan is just laughing at us and is not keeping that agreement:

"Imports of bleached cotton cloths from Japan for the year 1935 were five times greater than in 1934, 117 times greater than in 1933, and 584 times the imports for 1932.

Imports of Cotton

"Imports of printed cotton cloth from Japan for the year 1935 were five times greater than 1934, seven times greater than in 1933, and 8½ times the imports for 1932.

"The increase in importations of cotton handkerchiefs from Japan show they imported 3½ times as many in 1935 as in 1934, 44 times as many as in 1933, and 404 times as many as in 1932.

"Imports of cotton velveteens from Japan for 1935 were 21 times greater than in 1934, the only two years we have for a basis of comparison, as little or none was imported prior to 1934. Against the startling increase of competition at low prices, the American mills can survive only if they have adequate reserves to wait until the State Department forces Japan to keep its gentlemen's agreement, and as if the great competition were not enough, we are about to be asked by this Administration to tax industry so it cannot accumulate reserves in the future.

U. S. S. Quincy Back for Repairs

U. S. S. Quincy, sixth ship and finest in a class of eight cruisers being built by the United States Navy, is back at the Bethlehem Shipbuilding Corporation's Fore River plant again for repairs. Several breakdowns since she was launched last June 19 have led the sensational press to imply that the vessel was the target of radical plots, but these have been disclaimed by the builders.

At the office of Bethlehem's General Manager Gould today it was reported that this latest incident occurred while the vessel was making ready for a test run at Rockland. It was discovered that there was a noticeable expansion in a joint in one of the turbines. Repairs are expected to be completed in time for trials next week.

Early last August work on the Quincy was held up by a fire of unknown origin which burned out important electrical controls. In December other damage was attributed to sabotage, but later this was denied in the official report of the navy's inspection officer who said the damage was the result of an accident.

What—When—Where

In and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

"ON YOUR TOES" (Shubert). New musical comedy, presented by Dwight Deere Wiman, settings by Jo Mielziner, costumes by Irene Sharaff. Featuring Ray Bolger, assisted by Tamara Geva and Luella Gear. 8:30.

Movies

STATE AND ORPHEUM—"The Bohemian Girl," with Laurel and Hardy. Orpheum: 11:08 a. m., 1:30, 4:35, 7:20, 10. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 10. Second feature at the Orpheum: Ruth Chatterton in "The Lady of Secrets." 9:50 a. m., 12:35, 3:20, 6, 8:50. Second feature at the State: "You May Be Next," with Ann Sothern and Lloyd Nolan. 12:55, 3:30, 6:10, 8:50.

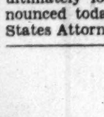
FENWAY AND PARAMOUNT—Sylvia Sidney, Fred MacMurray and Henry Fonda in "The Trail of the Lonesome Pine." Fenway: 1, 3:57, 6:54, 9:21. Paramount: 9, 11:58 a. m., 2:02, 5:03, 8:13. Also "Pick Man," with Jack Haley, Grace Bradley and William Frawley. Fenway: 2:56, 5:47, 8:44. Paramount: 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 5, 8:06.

UNIVERSITY—Mae West in "Klondike Annie." 3:10, 6:20, 9:26. Also "Her Master's Voice." 1:45, 4:55, 8:05.

EXETER—Jeanette MacDonald and Nelson Eddy in "Rose Marie." 2:30, 5:50, 9:00. "Freshman Love," with Patricia Ellis and Warren Hull. 4:10, 7:20.

UPTOWN—"Prisoner of Shark Island." 12:45, 3:50, 6:55, 10:05. Also, "Music Goes Round." 2:20, 5:30, 8:35.

COOLIDGE CORNER—"It Had to Happen," with George Raft and Rosalind Russell. 3:35, 6:35, 9:40. Also Alison Skipworth in "Hitch Hike Lady." 2:05, 5:05, 8:05.

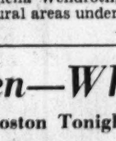


METROPOLITAN — "13 Hours by Air," with Fred MacMurray and Joan Bennett. 11 a. m., 1:50, 4:45, 7:35, 10:25. Stage: Benny Meroff and his orchestra, assisted by a cast of juvenile stars.

MEMORIAL — "Captain January," starring Shirley Temple. 10 a. m., 12, 2:02, 4:03, 6:04, 8:05, 10:06.

MODERN—"The Country Doctor." 9 a. m., 12:25, 3:30, 6:45, 10. Also Marlene Dietrich, Gary Cooper and John Halliday in "Desire." 10:34 a. m., 1:40, 5:04, 8:19.

BOSTON — "Here Comes Trouble," with Paul Kelly and Arline Judge. 10:55 a. m., 1:54, 4:52, 7:52, 10:31. Stage: Bebe Daniels, Ben Lyon and Lillian Roth, in musical revue, "Hollywood Revels."



FINE ARTS — "Poil de Carotte" (Carrot Head). French film with English subtitles. 1:15, 3:20, 5:30, 7:35, 9:45. "Swiss on White," featuring Sonja Henie. Also daily at 12:45, symphonic film featuring Artur Schnabel, accompanied by the London Symphonic Orchestra.

TREMONT—Victor McLaglen in "The Informer." 9 a. m., 12:16, 3:32, 6:43, 10:04. "Housewife," with Bette Davis, 10:45 a. m., 2:01, 5:17, 8:33.

SOUTH STATION THEATER—Travelogue, "Britany-France." "Billboard Follies." "Finer Point." "Moscow Moods." "Oberammergau," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Music

PROFESSIONAL WOMEN'S CLUB—Round Table Concert by the choral group, conducted by Erdine Tredennick Oedel. 3 Joy Street. 8.

Other Events

BOSTON Y. M. C. A.—Lecture on "World Friendships," by William A. Kean, with WPA instrumental trio. 312 Huntington Avenue. 7:30.

ASSOCIATION OF PIANO TUNERS — Fourth annual banquet. Riverbank Court Hotel, Cambridge. 6:30.

ROXBURY WPA LECTURE—Also orchestral concert, Richard Cosby, conductor, Fidelis Hall, 7 Rockland Street, 8.

Radio Programs On Page 11

WOMEN'S CITY CLUB—Illustrated lecture on "A Pilgrimage to God's First Temples," by James A. G. Davey. 40 Beacon Street. 8:15.

FIELD AND FOREST CLUB—Round table meeting. Address by Judge Emma Fall Schofield. Music by the choral group. 3 Joy Street. 6:15.

BOSTON SCHOOL COMMITTEE—Regular meeting. 15 Beacon Street. 7:30.

DORCHESTER WPA LECTURE—Also orchestral concert, Alfred Moore, conductor. Channing Church Forum, East Cottage Street. 8.

Tomorrow

Music

SYMPHONY HALL—Concert by the Boston Symphony Orchestra. Italian Program. Dr. Serge Koussevitsky, conductor. 3.

BOSTON WPA CONCERTS—Choral group, Earl Chamberlain, conductor. Teachers' College, Huntington Avenue. 1. Also choral group, G. Roberts Lunger, conductor, at Martin School, Huntington Avenue. 2:30.

HOTEL COPLEY-PLAZA—Concert by the Chromatic Club. 10:30 a. m.

Other Events

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS — Japanese Prints guidance tour by Miss Maginnis. 11 a. m.

KIWANIS CLUB—Luncheon meeting. Talk on "The Cranberry Industry," by E. L. Bartholomew, of the United Shoe Machinery Corp. Hotel Touraine. 12:15.

ADVERTISING CLUB — Luncheon meeting. Address on "The Value of Photography in Advertising and Selling," by Herbert Johnson, of the Eastman Kodak Company. Hotel Statler. 12:15.

PIERCE HALL (Harvard University)—Lecture on the latent heat of wate and the specific volume of saturated steam, especially at high pressure. Oxford Street. 4.

Irwin Compares Press Freedom Of Various Nations

If the British newspapers had treated the Hauptmann kidnaping case in the "Roman holiday" manner of America's press, each British editor and reporter would today be facing a two year jail sentence.

Thus did Wil Irwin, war correspondent, journalist and author, characterize Britain's libel censorship at the Foreign Policy Association's discussion of propaganda and press ethics at the Hotel Copley Plaza on Saturday.

Britain, though held down by strict libel laws and heavy-handed tradition, presents perhaps the freest press in the world, Mr. Irwin declared. Close behind comes the United States. In third place, and a long distance to the rear, he placed France.

Advertising Control

The control by advertisers which in the past has somewhat muzzled American journalism is today less prevalent, he stated. But in France, nearly every newspaper is supported by a particular industry or cartel and slavishly advocates the policies and programs desired by that cartel.

He listed Germany, Italy and Russia as the three chief nations in which the press was thoroughly government-controlled and hence, by no stretch of the imagination, free. Government propaganda is breathed into every editorial policy in these nations. Daily bulletins to editors advise of the correct news tone for the day. Government bureaus furnish both facts and editorial opinion.

This propaganda expertness is just one more heritage of the World War, Mr. Irwin contends. Until the war Europe did not understand that the real "power of the press" to influence was not so much in the editorial page, but in the selection and printing of the "right" sort of news. When editors finally discovered this phenomenon, they put it quickly to work in the war dispatches. The allies and Germany strove against each other, attempting by censorship and fabrication to drive American opinion to one side or the other.

Propaganda Writing

Ten thousand men became trained in propaganda writing. When the war ended they hired out to nations and factions. Today they are hurling the bolts of tainted news for the government-controlled and the cartel-influenced presses of Continental Europe.

Their doctrines make it thoroughly difficult for even the most astute American journalist to get accurate pictures of such nations as Italy and Russia, Mr. Irwin explained. Censorship and the threat of banishment lays heavy hands on a foreign correspondent's genius. Mr. Irwin estimates that the United States is getting a better picture of Germany today than of either Russia or Italy, and a somewhat better picture of conditions in Russia than of those in Italy.

Cleanses Its Bed

"But in a free press, permanent suppression of news is difficult," he declared. "A running stream cleanses its bed. When there can be an 'opposition press,' there will be charges and counter-charges, and the public, by a sort of sixth sense, eventually ferrets out the truth." Thus, in America the thinking class of people can sift for themselves the chaff from the wheat. This is not possible for even the thinking classes in Italy and Russia.

Prof. James Grafton Rogers, once a reporter, since then an Assistant Secretary of State, and now professor of law at Yale University, continued the discussion. The American newspaper is what the public makes it, he declared. If people indicated that they preferred less froth and sensation, the editors would comply.

"I would rather have the American newspapers, with all their added trash contents," he declared, "than any governmental control which might lead to the conditions today in Europe's press."

Ware Officials Move Into New Town Offices

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WARE, Mass., April 6—Moving day is over for the town offices, driven into temporary quarters more than a year ago when the town hall was destroyed by fire. This week finds all town officers housed in their new rooms in the remodeled town hall and practically all of the offices are notably better than those that were lost.

The rebuilding of the structure has cost $110,000, of which $65,000 came from insurance on the burned building and the balance was raised by a bond issue.

Car Sold to Raise Bail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WESTFIELD, Mass., April 6—It may be in the same class as lifting oneself by one's bootstraps, but the fact remains that Howard Casey Jr., a Dartmouth College student, finding himself in need of bail money after being arrested here on the charge of operating an unregistered car, sold the car to a local second-hand dealer to raise the bail.

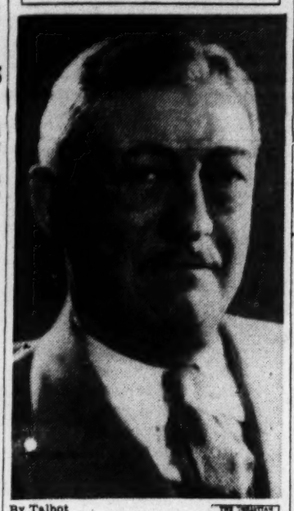
OLD HOMESTEAD VARIETIES
Every Morning
WCOP—7:15
WBZ—8:15
WHDH—8:30
Except Sunday

Nu-Bone

However stout your figure, Nu-Bone can provide you with graceful lines—a wasteline and becoming curves—plus the comfort obtainable only with the exclusive Nu-Bone woven wire stay, as advertised in "Vogue."

NU-BONE CORSET SHOP
Suite 728, opp. elev., Little Bldg.
90 Boylston St., Boston. Han. 1613
Worcester Shop, Slater Building

Coming to Shubert



By Talbot — THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Edmund Breese
In "Night of January 16th," Opening Saturday Evening

What's Going On In the Arts

The Ballet—Au Revoir

COLONEL DE BASIL'S Ballet Russe (no longer de Monte Carlo) is now in New York, having a week's respite from performance, to be spent in practically continuous rehearsal preparing for the two-weeks engagement at the Metropolitan Opera House opening on Sunday evening, April 12. Probably the wardrobe mistresses will scurry round in a clean-up and paint-up week of their own—which would be very much in order.

For, making all allowances for the difficulties of dry cleaning while on tour, the shabbiness of the "Beau Danube" set and the dinginess of its costumes (in Boston) gave glaring proof of a popular adage in reverse: "It is not smart to be too thrifty." Shabelevsky was a whirl of wonder as a dancer, but as King of the Dandies he sported large spots on both knees.

A significant feature of the Boston visit was the fact that the two programs containing "L'Oiseau de Feu" brought out the largest houses. There are not enough ardent balletomanes in Boston to sit through the same ballets over and over again, delightful as such closer intimacy with them turns out to be. The box office as well as artistic conscientiousness indicates more novelties and revivals on future programs here.

It is true that any great dance composition, like any great musical composition, bears, even requires, repetition, to be fully savored. The repetition of "Firebird" on Saturday evening revealed fresh glories. It is a treasurable ballet.

Further revelations of the brief stay in Boston were the advance of individual dancers and the increased smoothness of ensemble. Much dancing betters the dancer. "Les Sylphides" (also on Saturday evening) flowed serenely in the lambent air of its Carot-like woodland, silvered o'er with the Chopin strains that seem to be at one with it. The corps de ballet moved with the poetic precision of a sonnet. The three lovely young ballerinas—Riabouchinska, Toumanova and Baronova—were the quintessence of grace and beauty. Jasinsky danced the male role with melting fluency.

The present company contains some fine men dancers. Shabelevsky, in the reckless abandon of the Favorite Slave, is magnificent. Massine, a little cold, perhaps, is polished in everything he does. Lichine is highly gifted in many ways. It is not his fault that "Spectre de la Rose" has a Radio City ring to it—or worse than that, seems but the faded echo of the Nijinsky legend. Still, if he made his entrance with a more spectacular leap, instead of saving that leap for the end, he would begin with the audience in his hands.

Colonel de Basil's plans for expansion may be warranted by transcontinental success. But intensification is needed with it—including greater fastidiousness in the details of wear and tear and (admittedly almost impossible in transit) much orchestral improvement. M. L.

Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson

SATURDAY afternoon, in Jordan Hall, Ethel Bartlett and Rae Robertson played their second and final two-pianoforte recital of the season, presenting the following program: "It is certainly true" and "Sheep may safely graze," by Bach, arranged by Mary Howe; Prelude from the Sixth Violin Sonata by Bach, arranged by Louis Saar; Mozart, Sonata in D major; Schumann, Andante and Variations; Debussy, "En Blanc et Noir" (No. 1); Debussy, "Lindaraja"; Lennox Berkeley, Polka (dedicated to Bartlett and Robertson); Hardanger, by Arnold Bax (with acknowledgments to Grieg and dedicated to Bartlett and Robertson).

It was not astonishing that a large audience should have assembled for this program, since a concert-minded public would not readily forget the charm of the Robertsons in recital last February. Their performance on this occasion was again distinguished by the qualities of refinement and poise which are characteristic of their work. Carefully planned phrases, with remarkably accurate timing, were in evidence throughout the program.

The crucial test in two-pianoforte work, however, is that of tone. Singularly, the feminine hand brought forward the greater proportion of brilliancy and incisiveness in parallel passages. In other words, the listener who did not look was rather too often aware of the entrances of Miss Bartlett, a circumstance which sometimes lessened an otherwise extremely effective passage. The Robertsons have already made an enormous number of purely mechanical adjustments, and one may be sanguine of the ultimate perfection of this important detail.

Although the juxtaposition of titles on the program was amusing, the pair of Bach Chorales nevertheless commanded serious attention for clarity in outline and beauty of tone. The Prelude was not too well arranged and was taken at too rapid a tempo to be wholly effective when transferred to the pianistic medium, but the sonata (one of the few compositions which Mozart wrote for two pianofortes) was in every way admirably performed, as were the Schumann Andante and Variations. The trifles which closed the program were tossed off with disarming ease, especially the Bax item, which was in effect a dance somewhat difficult to associate with the vigorous and rhythmic Halling from Hardanger, an excellent description of which may be found in Bjornson's "Arne." The piece is more akin to Grainger than to Grieg. There was a supplementary concert before the audience would be satisfied.

Christian Science Lecture Over Radio

A RADIOCAST Christian Science lecture will be delivered by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., from Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City, tonight at 8 o'clock, over Station WMEX, Boston. WMEX radiocasts on a frequency of 1500 kilocycles, which is a wavelength of 200 meters.

This lecture is one of a series which is heard on the first Monday of each month over Station WMCA, New York. WMCA is the key station of the Inter-City Group, of which WMEX is a member station.

Peoples Symphony Orchestra

YESTERDAY afternoon in Jordan Hall, the Peoples Symphony Orchestra, Fabien Sevitzky, conductor, gave its ninth concert of the season, with Jeanne Gautier, violinist, as soloist. The program, distinctly international in flavor was as follows: Elgar, "Sospiri" (first time in Boston); Atterberg, "Varmlands Rhapsodie" (American première); Grovlez, "Le Reposoir des Amants" (American première); Bach, Concerto for Violin; Akira Ifukbe, "Japanese Rhapsody" in two movements, Nocturne and Festival, (world première); Sowerby, "Money Musk"; Respighi, "Bergamasca"; Rimsky-Korsakoff, "Russian Easter" Overture.

This was a program ambitious in conception and interesting in presentation. Of the several pieces new to Boston, the opus by Akira Ifukbe was easily the most arresting, for here one heard Japanese music in authentic Japanese idiom, presented through the medium of an Occidental instrument.

The Nocturne, free in form, was an excellent exemplification of frugality in the use of instruments. Only a violin, flute and harp or some other combination of not more than two or three instruments, plus an occasional instrument of percussion, were utilized, yet the effect was wholly satisfying, and reminiscent of melodies composed in the style of folk-tunes for the Koto. As a matter of fact, there were passages in which the combination of instruments closely resembled the Koto in effect.

The "Festival," more elaborate in construction, utilized the full orchestra, with more melodies stemming from Koto material and folk-song, and woven together with an adroit hand into a tapestry of tone both piquant and brilliant. The final burst of tonal fireworks has had few orchestral counterparts. This was one of the most interesting new works the orchestra has presented this year. A program note informs us that in December it was awarded first prize in the Tchérepnin Prize Orchestral Competition and that the score is dedicated to Mr. Sevitzky.

Miss Gautier brought excellent technical equipment, depth of tone, and breadth of interpretation to an unusually meritorious performance of the concerto. G. M. S.

A. Lassell Ripley

AT THE Guild of Boston Artists, there is on display an exhibition of water colors of grouse, grouse shooting and Cape Cod duck shooting, painted by A. Lassell Ripley. These subject pictures are apparently meant for sportsmen. Whoever is indifferent or even antipathetic to such practice may still find some interest in the landscape backgrounds. Painters today seem to reach for some hitching post and the environment of "sport" provides a handsome naturalistic setting. To us it seems Mr. Ripley needs no such excuse, for he has pictorial qualities which are sustaining and which may stand on their own without being dotted with the flying forms of ill-fated fowl. Dense shrubs, stretches of marshland, hilly country, swampy areas count among the backgrounds. Figures of sportsmen are seen in the foreground. The pictures are painted with a free brush, color applied spontaneously achieving an authentic atmosphere.

Dwight Shepler

Another subject exhibition is that of "Skiscapes" in aquarelle by Dwight Shepler, on view at Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street. The scenes are from the Laurentians, Alps and White Mountains. The snow-covered mountains are marked with bright blue shadow. The skiers are seen either ploughing their way through the snow or coming down in full action. Mr. Shepler conveys a great deal in very few strokes; he has a poster-like precision, recording with notable definiteness the circumstance he wishes to convey.

Marian P. Sloane

At Doll and Richards there is, besides, an exhibition of small pictures and sketches by Marian P. Sloane. There are scenes of spring and autumn portrayed with a dignity characteristic of this painter. Mrs. Sloane's pictures show the result of careful observation, of thoughtful conservation of brush strokes and of the discerning arrangement of forms and colors so that a trim logical scheme results. D. A.

Library Owns Rare Bible

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

COLUMBIA, S. C.—Treasured as one of its rarest possessions is a copy of the famous "Breeches Bible" in the University of South Carolina library, to which it was presented by Gov. John Drayton. First printed in 1560, it is called the "Breeches Bible" from its rendering of Genesis 3:7: "They sewed themselves figge tree leaves together and made themselves breeches."

In Its 300th Year

Dwight C. Sturges, Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Fairbanks House at Dedham, Mass.

A New England Album: Number 1

On the outskirts of this antique New England town, which this year celebrates its 300th anniversary, stands probably the oldest frame house in America, the Fairbanks house. Its main section dates back to 1636, the year the town was established. The old homestead was built by Jonathan Fairbanks, whose progeny have since incorporated themselves and who now number more than 6000 individual Fairbanks families.

The clapboard house, surrounded by the traditional great ancient elms, is divided into three sections. The main block has a pitch roof which, at the rear, is not as high as the average person. The two wings, added later and of different architecture, are gambrel roofed.

From a tiny entrance hall, 5 feet deep by 3½ feet wide, lead five doors into other parts of the house. Typical of the homey, simple accommodations of the house is the wooden log used as a step down into the kitchen, which has been worn concave by generations of Fairbanks. The house is open to the public.

Report Minimizes Reforestation As Curb for Floods

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., April 6—Contrary to many recommendations made locally the past few days, Prof. James W. Goldthwaite, Dartmouth College geologist, stated recently that further reforestation in New Hampshire will not reduce flood dangers.

"Trees are valuable and forest land is attractive to summer visitors, but comparisons of records of the floods of 1936 and those now existing of a similar visitation in 1869 do not show that reforestation reduces the flood menace," said Professor Goldthwaite.

"Since 1869 much land, then cleared and used for farming, has been abandoned, and forests have grown up once more. Yet the waters this year rose far higher than they did 67 years ago. In the matter of reforestation, I think New Hampshire has gone far enough."

Professor Goldthwaite's statements were considered something of an introduction to a full report on the recent inundation which he is preparing for the state highway department. He preferred not to further reveal his discoveries until his data are more complete. To substantiate these preliminary remarks, he pointed out that forested valleys, clear in 1869, were buried beneath waters far deeper this year than those engulfments of 70 years ago.

"Along the upper reaches of the Baker River the overflow was greater years ago than it was in 1936," concluded the professor. "While apparently more water came down off the mountains this spring than in years past the stream seemed to be better able to take care of the flood conditions. Farther south of course, conditions were different and the overflows exceeded anything ever recorded before."

School Building Started

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LEE, Mass., April 6—Work began today on this town's new $125,000 school building. E. W. Larkin of Springfield has the general contract.

W1XAL

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MONDAY, April 6

—Dial 6.04 Mc.—

P.M., E.S.T.

7:00—Modern Radio, Section II; V: Power for the Transmitter and Receiver. C. Davis Belcher, instructor. Questions and answers for listeners at close of lecture.

8:00—Musical program.

8:15—Radio Engineers' Forum: Radio Noise and Its Elimination. First in a series of four lectures by Tobe Deutschmann.

Note: To receive 6.04 megacycle programs, turn your all-wave set to 6. Then move pointer very slowly toward 7. You will find W1XAL just between Berlin (6.02) and London (6.05).

TUESDAY, April 7

—Dial 6.04 Mc.—

P.M., E.S.T.

7:00—Musical program.

7:15—Basic English; X: Selections. Professor Carleton A. Wheeler, Tufts College, and Miss Mary L. Guyton, Massachusetts State Department of Education.

7:30—Musical program. Mae Taylor, soprano.

7:45—Keeping Up With Science. Dr. Kirtley F. Mather and His Family at Their Fireside.

8:00—Musical program continued. Mae Taylor.

8:15—"The Terrible Meek." A celebrated plea for peace.

8:45—Musical program concluded. Mae Taylor.

THURSDAY, April 9

—Dial 6.04 Mc.—

P.M., E.S.T.

7:00—Musical program.

7:15—A Sciencecast. Dr. Loring B. Andrews.

7:30—Musical program. Frank Zecchino, boy violinist.

7:45—The Littletons: History Through the Eyes of an Ordinary Family; VI.

8:00—Musical program continued. Frank Zecchino.

8:15—The Life Around Us: Insects and Their Ways. Richard Dow, Museum of Natural History.

8:30—The Modern Poets: Vachel Lindsay. Dr. George M. Sneath.

8:45—Musical program concluded. Frank Zecchino.

SUNDAY, April 12

—Dial 11.79 Mc—

P.M., E.S.T.

3:30—Rebroadcasts for European listeners. Electrical transcriptions.

4:15—Devotional period.

—Dial 6.04 Mc.—

5:00—Musical program. Wellesley Hills Women's Club Chorus. Amy Young Burns, director. Auspices American Choral and Festival Alliance.

5:15—Cultivation of Taste Series; XXII: Love of Art. Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy, Museum of Fine Arts, Boston.

5:30—Choral music continued.

5:45—The World's Week: A dramatized review of outstanding events.

6:15—Musical program.

6:30—Let Us Keep Faith. Address by Clarence R. Skinner, Dean of Tufts College School of Religion.

6:45—Musical program concluded.

MONITOR VIEWS THE NEWS

Daily, except Saturday and Sunday, W1XAL presents an impartial newscast, gathered from all parts of the world by The Christian Science Monitor, 11.79 megacycles at 5:30 P. M. Eastern Standard Time. (This feature may be picked up on any standard "All Wave" Radio more than 300 miles from Boston or within the vicinity of the City of Boston itself.)

All time is given Eastern Standard. In London and Paris, add five hours. Berlin and Rome, add six. In Central (North America), deduct one hour. Mountain, deduct two. Pacific, three.

NEWS FROM W1XAL . . . THE STATION LISTENERS ARE BUILDING

"SCIENCECAST" is the title given to a talk over Station WIXAL on Thursday, April 9, at 7:15 P. M., E. S. T., by Dr. Loring B. Andrews of Harvard University. It deals briefly with up-to-date developments in the field of the sciences. (6.04 Mc.)

SPECIAL FEATURES of the programs for Easter over short-wave Station WIXAL include: April 7 at 8:15 P. M., E. S. T., a short version of the celebrated peace play, "The Terrible Meek." (Dial 6.04 Mc.) Easter Sunday, April 12, at 5 P. M., E. S. T., a musical program by the Wellesley Hills Women's Club Chorus, Amy Young Burns, conductor, under the auspices of the American Choral and Festival Alliance (Dial 6.04 Mc.); and at 6:30 P. M., E. S. T., an address by Clarence R. Skinner, Dean of Tufts College School of Religion, on the subject, "Let Us Keep Faith." (Dial 6.04 Mc.)

A NEW SERIES on "Radio Noises" will be conducted by Tobe Deutschmann of Canton, Mass. Mr. Deutschmann is a well-known radio engineer and specialist on the removal of man-made static and noises common to radio reception. This series starts April 6 at 8:15 P. M., E. S. T., and will run each Monday night at the same hour during the month of April. (Dial 6.04 Mc.)

FOR LISTENERS interested in the course on "Modern Radio" given on Monday evenings, the University Extension Division of the State of Massachusetts has prepared a set of explanatory blue prints. These blue prints will be mailed to W1XAL listeners by the State upon the receipt of One Dollar to cover cost of preparation. Address W1XAL.

"LOVE OF ART" will be the subject of a talk in the Cultivation of Taste Series over Station W1XAL on Sunday, April 12, at 5:15 P. M., E. S. T., by Dr. Ananda Coomaraswamy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. (Dial 6.04 Mc.)

AN UNUSUAL dramatized review of the news of the week may be heard over W1XAL on Sunday, April 12, at 5:45 P. M., E. S. T. This feature runs each Sunday at the same time and is directed by REX MILLER, editor, journalist and lecturer. (Dial 6.04 Mc.)

THE noncommercial programs over W1XAL are free from advertising, and are broadcast in the interest of widespread education.

AS YOU will note from this schedule, the Sunday programs deal largely with questions of world affairs. The Monday evening features cover instruction in radio. The Tuesday and Thursday programs present the academic topics developed with the co-operation of the Boston Center for Adult Education.

We will gladly mail you a printed program of forthcoming programs together with an explanation of the peace and educational aspirations of The World Wide Broadcasting Foundation. Use the Coupon.

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Street Musicians Tune Up as Hurdy-Gurdy Season Opens

Only 30 curbstone minstrels with a variety of instruments answer call this year—Old tunes will prevail, it costs too much to change — Motorized hurdy-gurdy carrousel with seven prancing steeds is latest thing in modern styles.

A sunny day or two and Boston will know that spring is really here by the lilt of airs of questionable vintage from curbstone minstrels. Some 30 of them have taken out renewal licenses at $5.75—$5 for the license and 75 cents for the three-inch nickel badge—and are now certified to play in the highways and byways, their instruments officially in tune.

Each April and September the police take a hand in Boston's street music. Not that Superintendent King is a stickler for the classics, or even favors the Italian school, but simply because years ago, long before Superintendent Goode was superintendent, the law was laid down that itinerent musicians must pass an examination out of respect for Bostonians' ears. Hence, early in April, and again in September, the troubadours who grind or fiddle or sing at the curb hie to lower Hanover Street for the grand prix and decoration of the 75-cent badge.

Musical Arbiter

Of late years—the past nine years—Gus O'Connor has been the arbiter of what shall smite Bostonian eardrums. Gus, working out of the licensing office at police headquarters, has no uppity notions on music. He does not ask a clarinetist to sound his A; nor does he pull a tuning fork or pitch pipe on Antonio Alsapiedi of Salem Place, wrinkled gnome of 60, who has spent 40 years on the streets of Boston grinding a hand organ on its worn one leg.

Gus applies no Major Bowes standards, nor those of a Koussevitsky, to passers of the hat or the tambourine. He does not look for Mischa Elmans or a Heifitz among his violinists, but his consideration for his high office and Bostonian sensibilities draws the line, for example, on a violinist who saws on one string with one sole number in the artist's repertoire.

Standards Are Simple

"I don't hold them up," says Gus. "They've got a right to earn a living, especially these days. As long as they are in tune they get by."

Therefore, with a bit of spring in the air you will hear all the old favorites of yesteryear, perhaps back as far as "Only a Bird in a Gilded Cage," for the police department is no censor of vintage in music.

Mr. O'Connor, through the kindly offices of substations, calls in the troubadours of last year for an audition on Hanover Street. He is permitted to hire a room in the vicinity of Commercial Street—just beyond the high-pitched bargaining of the open air markets of Hanover and Salem Streets—and pass on whether or not street musicians' instruments are in tune. It is a kindly thought, too, for it is no junket to lug a hurdy-gurdy through city traffic when Hanover Street is near home for most of the artists.

Thirty to Play This Year

The 30 who have taken out renewal licenses this year—to appear again next September to make sure their music has not soured—are just about half the number on the streets nine years ago when O'Connor took over the job. And when they give you a flashing of white teeth and doff a weather-worn hat with cavalier bow, remember that "In the Good Old Summer Time" or "Sweet Rosy O'Grady" set the artist back $10 for each metallic roll—and as much to replace them should he go modern—which accounts for the stability of old airs.

The hurdy-gurdy business is no fly-by-night proposition. Take Marino Perschini of 139 Cummins Highway, Roslindale. He had a good instrument until a parked car slipped its brake on Pope's Hill over on Neponset Avenue last fall and Marino was injured and his hurdy gurdy smashed. A kindly officer from Station 11 lugged the wreckage to the station house. Marino now has contracted for a new unit from New York, to cost in the neighborhood of $500. He learned too late that a woman in Brookline who imported a hurdy gurdy from Italy for some social function would part with her toy for $250.

Variety of Instruments

O'Connor has jurisdiction only of musical instruments which are to be played on the streets—Clarence Winston's player piano which unrolls nightly to Winston's vocalistics in the neighborhood of West Street; Lucis Maceroni's clarinet, which O'Connor says rates more than street audiences; guitars and accordions, hurdy-gurdys and hand-organs, and the hand-organ carrousels—two of them—which appear wherever children swarm—and have pennies. Knowing his East Side, Gus doubts that Mayor LaGuardia will make his ruling stick on his ban on barrel organs on the streets of New York.

Mr. O'Connor is optimistic that out of Perschini's new two-wheeler will come "some of the late tunes—'Isle of Capri . . .'" It probably would be unreasonable to expect swing music: "Goody-Goody," or "Wahoo," or "I'm Putting All My Eggs in One Basket," or "Breaking in a Pair of Shoes—or even "The Music Goes Round and Round," on which Mr. O'Connor was noncommittal. He's not fussy about the date of issue; nor, curiously, are the men on the muscular end of the wheel which prickles the metallic rolls.

Tony Alsapiedi has a fine disdain for the names of his melodies. He has played them these many years and likes them. With much gesticulating, and shrugging, and raising of eyebrows, he pantomimes how celestial these airs are—suddenly he recalls one title, laughs heartily over it, "Another cup of coffee, another piece of pie."

Other numbers in his repertoire of ten metal rolls full of prickles must remain a mystery unless you hear them all and then tell Tony you would have No. 3 repeated, or perhaps your favorite, No. 8. Tony shows how he will oblige by manipulating the threaded plunger controlling the selection of airs.

Take Domenic Salamone, for example. Domenic is of the new school in curbstone minstrelsy. On a Ford truck body is a hurdy-gurdy carrousel, a seven-horse affair, two-rides-for-a-nickel, which represents a $1600 investment to him.

A Built-to-Order Job

The merry-go-round was built to order, from the peppermint striped canopy to the mesh screens provided to keep little fingers safe. Vivid red, green, yellow that is yellow, and white give a circus touch to the whirligig, which one may assume is a dizzy experience if Domenic puts his whole soul into the cranking.

Domenic's steeds are gallant aluminum chargers a bit like Dallin's Paul Revere mount, more like mediaeval chargers used by knights in the tourney. One might almost assume an Arabian strain from their price. These two-foot horses cost $45 each. "You could buy a live horse for that these days," says Domenic, adding, "but you don't have to feed mine."

Horse: Raring to Go

For juvenile appeal the horses within this four foot circle have been painted different colors. Four are black, two are "aluminum" and one is distinctly gray. Across the diameter of the circle are back-to-back seats, accomodating four more small patrons and bringing the peak load to eleven.

Just back of the driver's seat in the car is housed the handorgan which furnishes the merry-go-round music. Airs are ground out by Domenic's young brother, Tony. And, as appears to be characteristic of all the itinerant musicians, Domenic is no authority on what tunes he plans to attract children with this summer. Concentrating for the moment, he fingers off, in his total of ten, "Anchors Aweigh" and "When Your Hair Is Turned to Silver," which with our unfamiliarity with the avalanche of popular airs may be "Silver Threads among the Gold" for all we know.

In Domenic's opinion, his business is an index of good times and bad times that is more reliable than all the financial weather vanes and indices in the world.

"There's no fortune in it," he remarked, idly polishing the red enamel carrousel. "We sell two rides for a nickel. Why? Because if we sell one ride for three cents we know we won't get the other two. When kids can't get pennies to ride on a thing like this, then times is bad."

Happily Domenic spoke in retrospect. He has not taken to the broad highway yet and the coppers may tinkle to a crescendo when he snorts up to old stands in Somerville, Cambridge, and other thickly populated sections.

Companion-piece to Domenic's motorized carrousel is the horse-drawn equippage of Joseph Parilla of 7 Chestnut Street, Somerville. Domenic used to have a horse but the youngsters clucked to it and started it off at moments when the owner was engaged aft, grinding his young charges around the merry circle. That was no end of a nuisance; besides, the horse ate up the profits.

By a Staff Photographer

Two Rides for a Nickel

Domenic Salamone of 44 Leverett Street (Inset) and His $1600 Seven-Horse Carrousel

Spring Song

Antonio Alsapiedi and His Hand-Organ Have Been Making Music on Boston Streets for 40 Years

The Horses Go Round and Round

The Carrousel Gets Its First Tryout of the Spring and Season

Reardon Declares He Will Battle For Registration Board

WORCESTER, Mass., April 6 (AP)—James G. Reardon, State Commissioner of Education, addressing the Alhambra Council here yesterday, assailed what he called rumors that religion would figure in his appointments, and declared that he would battle for a state board of registration for teachers.

Of the registration he said: "At the present time anyone with enough political pull can become a teacher. You know it as well as I do. At present there are 28,000 teachers in the State and over 7000 come from Maine, New Hampshire and Vermont."

Mr. Reardon said he wanted to give native-born Massachusetts teachers the jobs.

The current bill for certification for teachers, under which teachers would have to be certified by a state board before they could teach, has been pigeonholed by the Legislature.

Clubs Proposed To Boom Hoffman For the Presidency

CONCORD, Mass., April 6 (AP)—Edward Holton James, nephew of William and Henry James, psychologist and author, respectively, boomed Gov. Harold G. Hoffman for President here today.

Comparing the New Jersey executive to Emile Zola, the French writer who maintained Captain Dreyfus, central figure in one of France's most famous court cases, was innocent, Mr. James said Governor Hoffman's "courage" in trying to save Bruno Richard Hauptmann "made him the logical man" for the Republican nomination.

"I hope to send delegates to the national Republican convention to place Governor Hoffman's name in nomination," Mr. James, a retired lawyer, said.

He added he planned to organize "Hoffman for President" clubs throughout Massachusetts.

Mr. James took an active but unofficial part in the defense of Sacco and Vanzetti, executed radicals, several years ago.

Recently he was arrested and fined $25 following a visit to a school where a schoolboy refused to participate in the school's daily flag salute.

Daughters of Patriots Meet in New Hampshire

CONCORD, N. H., April 6 (AP)—Mrs. Edward B. Stearns of Manchester was chosen to head the New Hampshire Daughters of Founders and Patriots of America here yesterday.

Elected with her were: Mrs. Franklin Rogers, Manchester, vice-president; Mrs. Ferdinand B. Edgerly, Manchester, treasurer; Mrs. Walter H. Chase, Concord, registrar; Mrs. Helen D. Swift, Elkins, secretary; and Mrs. Fred W. Fernald, Nottingham, chaplain.

Art Exhibitions

Boston Museum of Fine Arts—Admission free. Open weekdays 9 to 5, except Mondays; Sundays, 1 to 5. Reproduction of drawings by Raphael, Michelangelo, Dürer and Rembrandt. Seventeenth and eighteenth century portraits lent by Booth Tarkington. Twentieth century still life. American Textiles. Free guidance daily at 11 o'clock, also Saturdays at 2 p. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Open Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, 10 to 4. Admission 25 cents; music at 2:45; Sundays, 1 to 4, admission free, music at 2.

Children's Museum of Boston, Jamaica Plain, Mass.—Open daily and on holidays, from 9 to 5; Sundays, 1:30 to 5. Exhibitions include miniature habitat groups of dinosaurs, modeled by three WPA artists; animal tracks, Eskimo material, Mexican glasswork and birds.

Foster Brothers—General exhibit of color prints.

Number 10 Gallery—Exhibition of pastels by Frank M. Rines. Through April 18.

Vose Galleries—Paintings by Robert Philipp, N. A.

Grace Horne Gallery—Memorial exhibition of water colors by Homer E. Ellertson. Water colors of Ireland. Peter Tiegen. Pastels by Aline Kilham. Through April 11.

Children's Art Center—Drawings of the Passion of Christ by Allan Rohan Crite. Through April 15.

Harley Perkins Gallery, 104 Revere Street—Paintings by Oliver Chaffee. Through April 11.

Artists Union of Massachusetts (Co-operative House)—Exhibition of drawings, prints, water colors and small oils. Through April 10.

Bookshop for Boys and Girls—Illustrations from children's books by Kate Seredy. Through April.

Holman's Print Shop—Etchings by Wenceslaus Hollar.

Boston City Club—Oil portraits by Claxton Bryon Moulton. April 7 to 30.

Copley Society—Paintings by Edith Clark Chadwick. Through April 17.

Flemish Room (Hotel Brunswick)—Collection of contemporary American Art on exhibition from April 10-23.

Boston Art Club—Annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture by members. April 9 through 25.

Junior League—Paintings in wool by Marina Stoll.

Goodman-Walker—Modern French prints.

Goodspeed's Book Shop—Water colors by Will King. Through April. Exhibit by George C. Wales.

Federal Art Project Gallery—Exhibit of WPA work. Through April 15.

Fogg Art Museum, Cambridge—Open weekdays, 9-5, closed Sundays and holidays.

Doll & Richards—Paintings by Marian P. Sloane. Through April 11. Water colors by Dwight C. Shepler. Through April 18.

Guild of Boston Artists—Water colors by A. Lassell Ripley. Through April 11.

Boston Public Library—Exhibition of stained glass. Through April 19.

Fine Arts Guild, Cambridge—New drawings and sculpture by Marta Adams.

(Art Exhibitions Are Listed in the Monitor on Monday)

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

990kc-WBZ-303m	890kc-WEEI-508m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m
5:00 'The Monitor Views the News'	Passover program: Rabbi Jonah B. Wise, speaker	Jack Onslow's Baseball School	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:15 Brad and Helen Pent	Relay from London	Air Adventures of Jimmy Allen	"Wilderness Road"; sketch
5:30 "The Singing Lady"; songs	"Cheerkeboard"; variety	"Jack Armstrong"; drama	Hits and Encores: talks; music
5:45 Little Orphan Annie; sketch		"Dick Tracy"; sketch	Hits and Encores: talks; music
6:00 News; Supper Show; songs	News; Jack Ingersoll	Yankee News Service	'Buck Rogers in 25th Century'
6:15 "Mr. and Mrs. Magoogle"	"Terry and Ted"; sketch	"Washington Back Stage"	Bobby Benson and Sunny Jim
6:30 News; songs; sports briefs	Records; "Answer Me This"	"Milk Situation"; sketch	Report; Milton Kellem's Orch.
6:45 Lowell Thomas, news	Musical program	"Renfrew of the Mounted"	Rendezvous; interview
7:00 Ranny Weeks's Orchestra	"Amos 'n' Andy"; sketch	"Myrt and Marge"; drama	Yankee News Service
7:15 Political speaker	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Ted Husing: Charioteers	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
7:30 "Lum and Abner"; sketch	After-Dinner Revue: soloist	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Radio and School Institute
7:45 John Herrick, baritone	Musical Moments: recording	Boake Carter, commentator	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra
8:00 "Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy; orchestra	Hammerstein's Music Hall: soloists; comedy; orchestra	Guy Lombardo and His Royal Canadians; soloist	Gabriel Heatter, comment
8:15 Paris Musicale: Pickens Sisters; Morton Downey; orch.	Nelson Eddy, baritone; mixed chorus; comedy; orchestra	"Pick and Pat"; blackface sketches; orchestra	The Crusaders; speaker
8:30			"Music for Today"; soloists; popular orchestra
8:45			
9:00 Greater Minstrels: Gus Van; soloists; orchestra	Gypsies Orchestra; Howard Price, tenor; chorus	Radio Theater: with Edmund Lowe and Ann Sothern in Willard Mack's "Kick In"; other players; orchestra	Dan Murphy's Orchestra
9:15			Dan Murphy's Orchestra
9:30 "Tale of Today"; serial drama with Joan Blaine	Sigmund Romberg; Lionel Barrymore; soloists; orch.		Eddy Brown, violin; orch.
9:45			Yankee News Service
10:00 Army Day dinner speakers; United States Army Band	Lullaby Lady; male quartet; concert orchestra	Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	Wayne King and his dance orchestra; soloist
10:15		Ted Fiorito's Orchestra	
10:30 Russ Morgan's Orchestra	National Forum: talk, Senator Hattie Caraway, Arkansas	Dramatizations of the news	Jack Fisher's Orchestra
10:45 Russ Morgan's Orchestra		Spotlight Revue: variety	Talk, Senator Coolidge, Mass.
11:00 Reports; news; musicale	Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news	Yankee News Service	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:15 "Ink Spots"; Negro quartet	Sports review: records	"Snapshots"; dance music	Jack Denny's Orchestra
11:30 Glen Gray and his Casa Loma Orchestra; soloist	"The Owl Club"; with Del Castillo, organist	Jack Hylton's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra
11:45		Jack Hylton's Orchestra	Vincent Lopez's Orchestra

Lecture Radiocast

8:00 WMEX (1500kc) (WMCA—Intercity), Christian Science lecture by Paul Stark Seeley, C. S. B., from Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, New York City.

Tomorrow's Features

(Originating Networks and Key Stations in Parentheses)

Up to Luncheon

9:00 WBZ, "Hymns of All Churches."
11:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), United States Marine Band concert.
12:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 WBZ (WJZ — National), National Farm and Home Hour; speakers; orchestra.

After Luncheon

1:45 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
2:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), American School of the Air.
3:00 WNAC, New England Conservatory of Music recital.
3:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Library of Congress music: National Symphony Orchestra.
5:00 WBZ, "The Monitor Views the News," direct from Monitor studio.
6:00 WORL (920kc), "The Monitor Views the News."

Dinner and After

7:00 WAAB, "Washington Speaks"; address, Rep. Charles W. Tobey, New Hampshire.
7:15 WEEI (WEAF—National), Edwin C. Hill, "The Human Side of the News."

'The Monitor Views the News'

12:00	WORL	920kc
1:45	WBZ	990kc
5:00	WBZ	990kc
6:00	WORL	920kc

Shortwave

1:45	W1XK	9.57mc
5:00	W1XK	9.57mc
5:30	W1XAL	11.79mc

8:00 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Lucy Monroe, Fritzi Scheff and Frank Munn, soloists; Gustav Haenchen's Orchestra.
8:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Crime Clues sketch; Spencer Dean mystery serial drama.
8:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), Leo Reisman and his orchestra; soloists; vocal groups; Phillips Lord and guest.
8:15 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), Jack Hylton and his orchestra, from Chicago.
8:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Edgar A. Guest in Welcome Valley: dramatic sketch; concert orchestra.
8:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Ken Murray, comedian; Phil Regan, tenor; Russ Morgan's Orchestra.
9:00 WBZ (WJZ—National), Ben Bernie and All the Lads; Mills Brothers.
9:00 WEEI (WEAF—National), "Vox Pop —The Voice of the People"; sidewalk interviews by Jerry Belcher and Parks Johnson.
9:00 WAAB (WOR—Mutual), String Sinfonia; concert orchestra.
9:30 WBZ (WJZ—National), Talk, Sen. Rush D. Holt, W. Va., "Red Tape of the WPA."
9:30 WEEI (WEAF — National), Donald Novis; Gloria Grafton; Eddie Duchin and his orchestra.
9:30 WNAC (WABC — Columbia), Fred Waring's Pennsylvanians; soloists.

Late Evening

10:00 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), "Radio Parties at Pickfair"; soloists; orchestra.
10:00 WEEI (WEAF — National), Eddie Dowling; Ray Dooley; Benny Goodman's Orchestra; Helen Ward.
10:30 WNAC (WABC—Columbia), Dramatizations of the news.
11:00 WAAB (WABC—Columbia), Willard Robison and his Deep River Orch.; soloists.

Behind the Microphones

Strains of an organ playing "The Perfect Song" at 7 p. m., eastern standard time (lately it's been a string trio), and a goodly portion of the radio audience knows that "Amos 'n' Andy" time is here.

If Bill Hay should walk up to the microphone and say "Jim and Charley, two lifelong buddies from Dixie, have spent most of their life on a farm just outside of Atlanta, Ga.," most of the radio audience today would not know what he was talking about. Yet, just a little over eight years ago Bill Hay walked to a microphone and delivered these lines introducing the "boys" on the air. This script and many other treasured ones are now contained in a bound volume which has every other script that Charles J. Correll and Freeman F. Gosden have radiocast since they went on the air.

What's in a Name

Their choice of the title "Amos 'n' Andy" came after they had discovered that the station over which they previously radiocast as "Sam 'n' Henry" owned that program title. Only after picking "Jim and Charley" did they realize that their title was weak. In their search for a better name they referred to a glossary of names. They never got beyond the "A's."

During the time that they discovered they could combine pleasure with business, Amos 'n' Andy have radiocast in a number of odd locations. But when "Bill" Hay gives his nightly "Here they are" these days the telephone lines pick them up from what is probably the most unusual studio they have ever used. The "boys" claim that it is the only "double-decker" studio in radio.

Unusual Studio

At Palm Springs, where the blackface pair are now staying, the National Broadcasting Company created an unusual studio atop the hotel in Palm Springs. The studios are in a tower several stories above the hotel roof and from this vantage point the engineers handling the radiocasts have an excellent view of the surrounding desert, the mountains and the bathers in the pool near by.

How They Work It

"Amos 'n' Andy," as is probably well known now, do not allow studio visitors. Announcer Bill Hay, for instance, has never seen them in action. In fact, Bill Hay and Edgar Parkhurst, control operator, are the only ones who have ever seen each other during a radiocast of Amos 'n' Andy. No one has ever watched the musicians.

The first floor of this unique studio is devoted to the instrumental group which plays "The Perfect Song," the radiocast theme song.

On the floor above, the studio is divided into three sections. The walls have been heavily soundproofed with special acoustical cloth and virtually half the Navajo rugs in Palm Springs. Bill Hay announces in one section of this studio, and Parkhurst is located in a little cubicle to one side. Amos 'n' Andy work in a tiny recess in the far corner, with a large electric light bulb for their reading light. A tiny red bulb flashes after Bill Hay has provided the cue line for the two boys, "Here they are!"

Amos 'n' Andy, after almost two months of radiocasting from Palm Springs, are due to leave the California resort on April 13. They will make personal appearances in San Francisco, Los Angeles and Denver theaters before returning to Chicago on May 11.

During their stay at Palm Springs since Feb. 17, Gosden, Correll and Hay have put in their time golfing, playing tennis, swimming and flying over the desert in Mr. Correll's (Andy's) plane. Bill Hay will return to Chicago on April 13, so that he will announce from Chicago studios while the boys sit in west coast studios listening for the familiar cue line.

A. D. H.

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Red Wings Win Opener—Training Trip Results in Puzzle—A.A.U. Swimming

Scribes Wonder How To Figure Spring Trip

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

GADSDEN, Ala., April 6—As Joe Cronin leads his Red Sox toward Boston and the opening of the 1936 American League baseball campaign, scribes are wondering just how to figure the spring training season that is about to end.

In Florida, playing against major and minor league opposition, it must be admitted that the Red Sox showed little to warrant placing them among the pennant favorites. In fact they looked more like a second-division ball club than Tom Yawkey's collection of million-dollar stars. They failed to produce the batting power that one expects from a lineup of Almada, Cramer, Foxx, Manush, Cronin and Rick Ferrell. Their pitching was very weak at times, and the boys seem to lack the hustle and spirit of their rivals.

Cronin told newspaper men about three weeks ago not to pay the slightest attention to the way his charges were losing ball games in the Grapefruit League. Joe added, with much confidence, that victories never count until April 14, and that by that time the Red Sox would be in stride with the Detroit Tigers, New York Yankees and Cleveland Indians, the three other flag favorites in the junior circuit.

Sluggish Play

For a while it appeared as if the young Boston pilot were right; but as the training season progressed and the Sox failed to snap out of their sluggish baseball and produce better hitting and pitching, it became apparent that unless something is done quickly, the club won't even be in the first division by the middle of July, and certainly will not be able to keep pace with the world champion Tigers and the Yankees and Indians.

Playing against the Tigers, St. Louis Cardinals and Chicago Cubs, three of the outstanding teams in the majors, the Red Sox were unsteadily slow, lacking fire and dash. On some occasions, Red Sox players failed to run out infield hits and loafed on outfield flies, in sharp contrast to the hustle of their rivals. Cronin believes that fighting spirit and hustle are greatly overdone by some big-league clubs. Apparently he has instilled this same thought in the minds of some of his hired athletes—and it hasn't done them any good.

Pitching Problem Serious

The Red Sox pitching staff was seriously handicapped when Johnny Marcum developed a bad arm. At the present moment, it is understood that Johnny will not be in shape to pitch regularly for several weeks, unless his right arm comes back strong more quickly than is ordinarily the case. Also, one or two of the more experienced members of Cronin's staff, who were counted on to deliver steady relief work and start a game occasionally, have been slow rounding into shape. In short, the Red Sox pitching situation is serious.

Of course there are a few baseball heads within shouting distance who believe that spring training form and exhibition game results do not mean a thing. Past baseball history proves that in many cases second-division clubs in the Grapefruit League turn out to be pennant winners in the majors by September. Perhaps the 1936 Red Sox are in this class. Yet, when a club continually makes mistakes and seems to make no attempt to correct them, one wonders if all this business of training and practice games isn't a waste of time.

Exhibition Baseball

By the Associated Press

St. Louis (A) 6, Baltimore (Int.) 6 (8 innings.
Chicago (A) 19, Pittsburgh (N) 2.
Philadelphia (A) 8, Knoxville 2.
St. Louis (N) 12, Houston 4.
New York (N) 11, Memphis 1.
Brooklyn (N) 12, Norfolk 5.
(Other games canceled because of rain.)

Today's Schedule

Brooklyn (N) vs. Norfolk.
Pittsburgh (N) vs. Chicago (A).
Philadelphia (A) vs. Macon.
Boston (N) vs. Augusta.
Chicago (N) vs. Boston (A).
Cincinnati (N) vs. Detroit (A).
Cleveland (A) vs. New York (N).
St. Louis (N) vs. San Antonio.
Philadelphia (A) vs. Asheville.
New York (A) vs. Nashville.
St. Louis (A) vs. Chattanooga.
Washington (A) vs. Knoxville.

American Hockey Association

St. Louis 5, St. Paul 0.

Where to Dine

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Luncheon, Tea and Dinner Daily
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A. A. U. Champions

By the Associated Press

Chicago, April 6

THE National A. A. U. swimming and diving champions for 1936 and their time or points:

Men

1500-Meter Freestyle—Jack Medica, Washington A. C., 19m. 6.8s.
150-Yard Backstroke—Adolph Kiefer, Lakeshore A. C., 1m. 37.7s. (x-xx-y-z).
100-Yard Freestyle — Peter Fick, New York A. C., 51.7s (x-a).
300-Yard Individual Medley—John Higgins Olneyville Boys' Club Providence, R. I., 3m. 28.7s (y-z).
220-Yard Freestyle—Jack Medica, Washington A. C., 2m. 11.6 (x).
220-Yard Breaststroke—John Higgins, Boys' Club Providence, R. I. 2m. 39.3s Olneyville Boys' Club, Providence, R. I., 2m. 39.3s (y-z).
500-Yard Freestyle—Jack Medica, Washington A. C., 3m. 21s (x).
Low Board Diving—Al Greene, Lakeshore A. C., 156.69 points.
High Board Diving—Dick Degener, Detroit A. C., 185.855 points (x).
400-Yard Relay — New York A. C., 3m 34.2s. (y).
300-Yard Medley Relay—Lakeshore A. C., 2m. 54s. (x-y-z)

Women

100-Yard Freestyle—Claudia Eckert, Shawnee C. C., Chicago, 1m. 2.5s (z).
100-Yard Breaststroke — Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach S. C., 1m. 18.6s. (x-y-z).
220-Yard Freestyle—Mary Lou Petty, Washington A. C., 2m. 34.2s (y-z).
100-Yard Backstroke—Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett, Women's Swimming Association of New York, 1m. 8.4s. (x-y-z).
800-Yard Freestyle—Mary Lou Petty, Washington A. C., 8m. 21s.
300-Yard Individual Medley—Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach S. C., 4m. 6.3s (x-y-z).
Low-Board Diving—Marion Mansfield, Lake Shore A. C., Chicago, 142.72 points.
High Board Diving—Marjorie Gestring, Los Angeles, 140.68 points.
400-Yard Relay — Washington A. C., 4m 17.4s (x-y-z).
300-Yard Medley Relay—Women's Swimming Association of New York, 3m 30s. (x-y-z).

a—Pick equaled world record of 5th in semifinals x—Retained title. xx—Better's world record. y—Retiers American record. z—New meet record.

Short Shots

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Dave Nukler of Temple has signed with the Philadelphia pro Eagles for $1,700 for the season . . . George V. Brown, manager of the Boston Garden, says Sonja Henie, the skaterette, will gross $150,000 as a pro between now and Jan. 1 . . . one of Al Schacht's new tricks will be a pantomime on Helen Wills Moody in which Al uses a five-foot tennis racket . . . Bill Stewart, called the No 1 referee in the National Hockey League, never played a game in his life . . . Wes Ferrell complains the gold-plated Red Sox are shy of pepper.

Los Angeles is hoping to get Roy Henshaw, the southpaw, from the Cubs . . . Don't be surprised if George Earnshaw of Brooklyn is the season's No. 1 comeback . . . He held Detroit and the Yankees to two hits in 11 innings . . . Lawson Little made his last amateur stand at Cleveland last September when he hung up his 31st consecutive victory as a "simon pure" . . . At the basketball coaches meeting the other day, Al McClellan, of Providence College, was howled down when he suggested no more rules changes be made for four years . . . "What?" yelled one coach, "then we couldn't have any meeting" . . . The motion failed to carry unanimously.

Look out . . . Dr. George Hauser, Minnesota line coach, promises Gopher fans another of those power house forward walls . . . Jake Atz, who piloted Fort Worth to six consecutive Texas League pennants, sat in the stands there the other day, but only half a dozen of the crowd of 1500 recognized him . . . such is fame.

Red Wings Hold One-Game Lead In Final Series

Stanley Cup Hockey Series

	Won	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst
Detroit	1	0	3	1
Toronto	0	1	1	3

(Three out of five games)

DETROIT, April 6 (AP)—The Detroit Red Wings held a one-game lead over the Toronto Maple Leafs in the Stanley Cup hockey series today, after rebuffing the invaders, 3 to 1, last night.

Visions of as quick an ending to this series as the three-games-straight rout of the Montreal Maroons for the National League title rose before the Wings' more exuberant supporters.

Conny Smythe, manager of the Leafs, last night scoffed at such hopes.

"The Wings were too fast for us tonight," he said. "But they can't keep up that pace, we'll catch them yet."

Practically insulting the Leafs, the Wings drove in two counters in the first six minutes, both while Larry Aurie, Wing forward, sat in the penalty box.

Bucko McDonald, Wing defense man on whom the Leafs had intended to concentrate their attack as a vulnerable spot, dashed alone down open ice for the first goal when the game was 4m. 53s. old. Aurie had just gone to the penalty box, for tripping.

Less than a minute later, Sid Howe took a pass from Doug Young and drove in the second goal. Modere Bruneteau, Detroit rookie forward, outwitted the Toronto defense and passed to Wally Kilrea for the third goal, at 12m. 5s.

Buzz Boll, shooting from left wing on a pass from Thoms, scored for Toronto 10 seconds later.

Then the Wings concentrated on bottling up Charlie Conacher, Leaf ace, and coasted home. The Leafs showed wear after their rough series with the New York Americans, and were below their usual form.

Norm Smith, in the nets for Detroit, had 28 saves; George Hainsworth, for Toronto, had 19.

The second game of the three-out-of-five series will be played here Tuesday night. Then the teams move to Toronto.

Windsor Bulldogs Vs. Detroit Sextet In Hockey Final

International Hockey League (Semifinal Series)

	Won	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst
Windsor	2	1	4	3
Buffalo	1	2	3	4

Result April 1
Windsor 2, Buffalo 1, overtime.
Result April 2
Buffalo 1, Windsor 0.
Result April 4
Windsor 2, Buffalo 0.

DETROIT, April 6 (AP)—The Detroit Olympics and Windsor Bulldogs, ancient foes and neighbors, will open the International Hockey League playoffs for the Teddy Oke Trophy Wednesday night on the Olympics' home ice.

The second game will be played Friday night in Windsor and the third game Sunday night at Detroit's Olympia. The other games, if any are necessary, will be alternated between the two arenas on dates yet to be chosen.

The first game had been set tentatively for Monday night, but the plans were changed when Windsor became the opponent, necessitating no traveling except across the Detroit River.

College Lacrosse Results

C. C. N. Y. 17, Savage 9
Johns Hopkins 12, Dartmouth 0.
Mt. Washington 11, Princeton 7.
Navy 8, Harvard 2.
Rutgers 14, Rutgers Alumni 6.

Week-End Sports in Brief

By the Associated Press

AUGUSTA — Harry Cooper leads way into final 36 holes of Augusta National Invitation Golf Tourney. Jones 17 shots behind. Rain causes postponement of Sunday final until Monday.

PINEHURST—George Dunlap Jr. wins fifth north and south amateur golf title, defeating A. C. Giles, 8 and 7, in 36-hole final.

ST. LOUIS—Harold Osborn tops world record in standing high jump, leaping 5 feet 6 inches. Cunningham beats Nordell in a mile race.

ITHACA, N. Y.—Carl Snavely takes up football coaching duties at Cornell.

HARTFORD, Conn. — Ida Simmons and Mary Stapleton of Norfolk, Va., set new world record of 784 for three games in women's doubles bowling at national duckpin tourney.

HOUSTON, Texas—Eunice Dean wins women's River Oaks tennis title, defeating Mrs. John W. Van Ryan, 4—6, 6—3, 7—5.

CHICAGO—Jack Medica completes slam of three titles in A. A. U. swimming championships. Marjorie Gestring, 13, wins diving championship in first national competition.

PHILADELPHIA — Ruth Aarons and Viktor Barna, world champions, win four of seven crowns in national tennis table tourney.

DETROIT—Detroit Red Wings, National Hockey League champions, defeated the Toronto Maple Leafs, 3—1, in first game of Stanley Cup playoff final.

NEW YORK—The Universal pictures basketball team defeats the McPherson (Kan.) Oilers, 44—43, in the final game of Olympic tourney at Madison Square Garden. University of Washington defeats Wilmerding, Penna., Y. M. C. A., 48—33, to take third place.

Amusements

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Philly Now in Front For Fontaine Trophy

Canadian-American Hockey League (Final Series)

	Won	Lost	—Goals— For	Agst
Philadelphia	2	1	5	4
Providence	1	2	4	5

Results April 2
Philadelphia 2, Providence 1, 24m. 31s. overtime.
Results April 4
Providence 2, Philadelphia 1.
Results April 5
Philadelphia 2, Providence 1.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., April 6 (AP)—The Philadelphia Ramblers defeated the Rhode Island Reds 2 to 1 before the largest crowd of the season here last night to take a lead in the play-off series for the Canadian-American Hockey League championship.

The Philadelphia outfit now leads, two games to one, the teams having split even in their battles in Philadelphia on Thursday and Saturday. The fourth game will be played here Tuesday and the fifth, if necessary, at Philadelphia on Wednesday.

The first period was scoreless, but in the second, Gordon Kuhn put the Reds out front. Early in the third session, Danny Cox tallied to even up the score. About 12 minutes later Charley Mason scored the winning goal all alone, working his way past the Providence defense.

College Track Results

Georgia Tech 72, Clemson 58.
Virginia M. I. 69½, Richmond 56½.

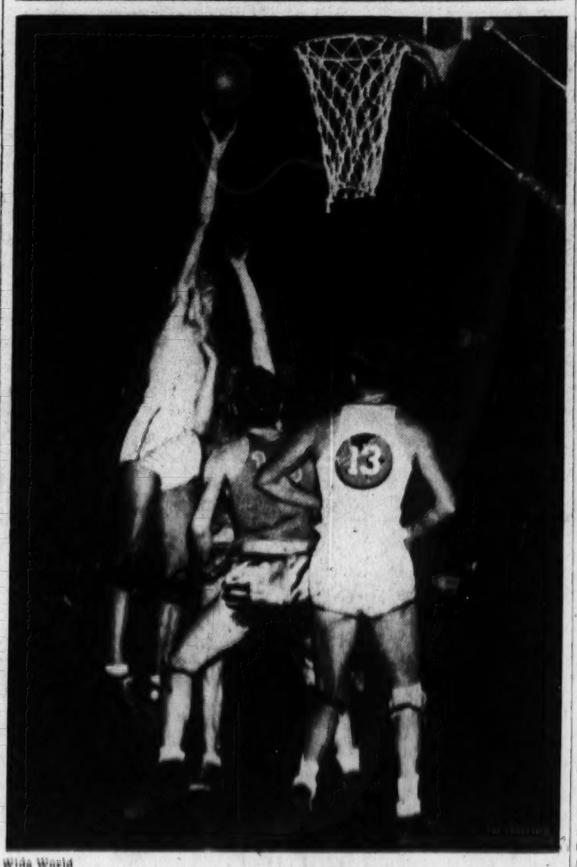
College Rugby Results

Long Island 9, St. Andrew's 5.
Princeton 6, N. Y. Rugby Club 5.

College Polo Result

Michigan State 17½, Illinois 15½.

Dress Rehearsal for Olympics



Wide World

Photo Shows Frank Lubin, Center on Universal Pictures Basketball Team, as He Follows Up a Foul Shot in a Game With Wilmerding Y. M. C. A. at Madison Square Garden. Universal Pictures Won, 49 to 38. Over Wilmerding in the semi-finals, and 44 to 43 Over the McPherson (Kan.) Oilers in the Final of the Olympic Tryout Tourney

Plans for Final Olympic Trials Are Announced at N. Y. Meeting

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Prospects for the participation of the United States in the Olympic Games at Berlin this summer brightened perceptibly as the spring meeting of the American Olympic Committee was held yesterday at the New York Athletic Club. While the major problems of financing the track and field and fencing teams were still somewhat uncertain, other teams reported as certain of raising their quotas to send the teams, and some actually stated that their problems were already settled. Baseball, gymnastics, the modern pentathlon, pistol shooting, canoeing, the equestrian team, cycling, swimming, both for men and women, with water polo possibly in doubt, weight-lifting, and yachting, are all equipped financially and otherwise, while prospects for a full team in the other sports, with few exceptions, are progressing favorably.

Yachting Selections

Plans for the final tryouts were announced, and with the yachting team already selected, and the basketball tryouts completed, these sports are practically ready now. In polo, the only problem is for the committee in charge to decide whether there will be enough of the stars who have already made arrangements for play abroad preceding the games remaining available to make a team strong enough to represent the United States. Seven players of the winning team, five from the runners-up and single selections from the other tryout teams were picked in basketball, while Owen P. Churchill Angelita, in the eight-meter class, and William P. Bartholomae Jr., with his Mystery, will compete in the six-meter class, and Frank B. Jewett Jr., in the monotype, will be the candidates in yachting, with the star class tryouts scheduled for July 10.

Ornstein Resigns

In boxing, a Chicago group has taken charge, and fully expects to send a full team, with Roy E. Davis in charge, and finances are already planned. A discussion brought about the forced resignation of Charles L. Ornstein, who was opposed to the management, and was also prominent in the opposition to the participation in the games last winter.

In swimming, financial prospects indicate that the tryouts and other events will supply the needed finances, for both men and women, and the committee decided that the waterpolo team must depend on its own finances, if it desires to go.

As to the problem for the track and field teams, for men and women, William J. Bingham, already selected as manager, announced that arrangements for tryouts for the marathon will be held in connection with the Boston A. A. marathon, April 20, and that the final tryouts in which probable selections will be required to participate also, will be held in connection with the National A. A. U. marathon at Washington, May 30.

Los Angeles, Milwaukee and Philadelphia were selected as semi-final tryout cities, following a series of meets all over the United States, with the final at Randall's Island, New York City, on the new municipal track, July 10 and 11. The committee has been assured by the Triborough Bridge Authority, through Park Commissioner Moses, that the track will be ready in time, but in case of delay, the chairman was authorized to go elsewhere. Lawson Robertson was confirmed as coach.

Team Members Cannot Write

It was definitely announced that no member of the team, official or other participant in any position, may write for newspapers or other periodicals during the games, or after the team leaves for the games, thus reserving to regular newspapermen going with the team the sole privilege.

In fencing, while the selection for the men will not be settled until after the National championships late this month, the leaders in the tryouts so far are Hugh V. Alessandroni, Joseph L. Levis and Warren Dow, in foils, Lieut. F. R. Weber, U. S. A., Miguel A. de Capriles, and Lieut. Thomas J. Sands, U. S. A., in épée, and John R. Huffman, Norman C. Armitage, and Peter W. Bruder, sabre, with the addition of any Pacific Coast or western fencers who show well in the championships. The women's team is practically settled with Marion Lloyd, Dorothy Locke, and Mrs. Joanna de Tuscan the selected trio.

For parades and other functions the men's competitor's uniform will consist of a double-breasted blue serge coat, white trousers, blue tie, a straw hat with a blue ribbon around it and black and white two-tone shoes. The women will wear blue and white, probably white dresses with blue capes.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Capt. Biff Jones transferred from Louisiana State to University of Oklahoma as head football coach.

Three Years Ago

J. Howard Shoemaker won United States amateur pocket billiards championship.

Thirteen Basketball Players Are Named

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Thirteen of the country's leading basketball players today were selected to represent the United States in the Olympics at Berlin as a climax to the nationwide tournaments, which ended last night in Madison Square Garden with the Universal Pictures of Hollywood nosing out the McPherson, Kan., Oilers, 44 to 43.

The Universals, whose victory was unexpected following their defeat at the hands of the Oilers in the finals of the National A. A. U. championships, placed seven men on the squad. The Oilers had five named and Ralph Bishop, University of Washington center, was selected to complete the team.

Selected from the Universals were, Frank Lubin, Carl Shu, Duane Swanson, Art Mollner, Don Piper, Sam Balter and Carl Knowles. From the Oilers the committee picked Francis Johnson, Joe Fortenberry, Tex Gibbons, Jack Ragland and Bill Wheatley. Vernon Vaughn said he was doubtful if he could get away from business and so was placed among the alternates along with Willard Schmidt.

Jim Needles, coach of the West Coast five, was named head coach, and Gene Johnson of the Oilers, assistant coach. The two coaches will have the power to select from the alternates in case replacements are needed. Dr. J. A. Reilly of the Kansas City Athletic Club will accompany the team as manager.

Pacific Coast League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Oakland	7	2	.778
Missions	6	3	.667
Seattle	6	4	.600
San Francisco	4	3	.571
Portland	4	5	.444
Los Angeles	3	6	.333
San Diego	3	7	.300
Sacramento	2	5	.286

Results April 4
Missions 6, Portland 3.
Seattle 7, San Diego 5.
Oakland 6, Los Angeles 1.
San Francisco at Sacramento (rain).
Results April 5
Portland 3, Missions 0.
Missions 1, Portland 0.
Los Angeles 4, Oakland 3.
Oakland 6, Los Angeles 5.
San Francisco 8, Sacramento 4.
San Francisco 10, Sacramento 1.
Seattle 7, San Diego 4.
Seattle 2, San Diego 1.

Lake Shore A. C. Wins Two Titles In Aquatic Meet

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—For the first time in A. A. U. history, one club today holds national indoor swimming titles in both the men's and women's divisions.

The Lake Shore A. C., host at the four-day national meet which ended Saturday night, won the men's team crown by compiling 31 points, with Detroit A. C. in second place with 27. The feminine division of the Lake Shore Club array scored 35 points to 24 for the Washington A. C. of Seattle, runnersup.

Jack Medica, University of Washington's great freestyle star, was a triple winner, capturing the 1500-meter, 220-yard and 500-yard freestyle events. Double winners were John Higgins, Providence, R. I., who won the 220-yard breaststroke and 300-yard individual medley; Katherine Rawls, Miami Beach, Fla., who won the individual medley and 100-yard breaststroke after withdrawing from the 100-yard freestyle; and Mary Lou Petty, Washington A. C. star, who captured the 220 and 500-yard freestyle events.

Adolf Kiefer of Chicago won the 150-yard backstroke in world record bettering time of 1m. 32.7s., while Peter Fick of New York won the 100-yard sprint. In the relays, New York's A. C. took the 400-yard event and the Lake Shore Club the 300-yard medley.

Claudie Eckert, Chicago miss, captured the 100-yard free-style for women, while Mrs. Eleanor Holm Jarrett of New York won the 100-yard backstroke in 1m. 8.4s., bettering the American record.

In the diving events, the men's low board championship went to Al Greene of Chicago. Dick Degener of Detroit took the high board crown. In the women's class, 13-year-old Marjorie Gestring of Los Angeles claimed the high board title and the low board championship was won by Marion Mansfield of Chicago.

Water Carnival In Harvard Pool

The foremost men and girl swimmers and divers of New England will compete in the Harvard Pool on Saturday, April 11, at 8 p. m. in a monster water carnival for the benefit of the Olympic Swimming Fund. The participation of girl swimmers and divers in this carnival will mark the first time that women ever have swum publicly in the Harvard Pool.

Harold Ulen, coach of the Harvard swimming team, will be the director of the water carnival. All entries will be by invitation and Ulen expects by tomorrow night to have rounded up one of the most attractive programs ever presented in New England to swimming enthusiasts. The carnival will open at 8 o'clock and it is Ulen's hope that the events can be so arranged that it will be completed in two hours. All seats will be unreserved and will be priced at 55 cents.

About 20 girls and a similar number of men will compete in the carnival and additionally there will be life-saving exhibitions by members of the boys' clubs and there will be one or more beginners races for the boys who swim in the Harvard Pool on Saturday morning. These are sons of members of the Harvard faculty.

Outstanding among the girl swimmers already invited to compete are Alice Bridges of Whitinsville, foremost New England girl backstroker and holder of many New England records, also. Esther Morrison of the Women's Swimming Association of Brookline and Mary Sadowski of the Boston Swimming Association, two of the foremost girl divers in New England. Ulen hopes to be able to announce tomorrow acceptances of invitations by four New England women's colleges to send relay teams to the carnival. Outstanding New England club and college swimmers have been invited to compete, many of them Olympic team possibilities.

N. Y. U.'s Rifle Team Wins N. E. College Meet

NEW LONDON, Conn., April 6 (AP)—The undefeated New York University team won the New England regional intercollegiate rifle championship Saturday with a score of 1362.

The match, held at the Coast Guard Academy, was one of five regional meets conducted by the National Rifle Association to determine the United States intercollegiate titleholder.

N. Y. U. defeated 12 other teams, but its hopes for the national title received a setback when it was announced here that a semiofficial N. R. A. report showed that Carnegie Tech had fired 1372 in the Pittsburgh meet.

Albert Ball, Rhode Island State College sophomore, was high individual gun in the New London meet with a total of 278.

The team scores, subject to revision when the targets are plug-gauged at N. R. A. headquarters in Washington, were:

New York University 1362, Yale 1346, Army 1343, Drexel Institute 1332, Coast Guard Academy 1328, University of Vermont 1312, Norwich University 1307, Brooklyn City College 1298, College of the City of New York 1289, Massachusetts Institute of Technology 1287, Bowdoin (ineligible) 1271, Rhode Island 1270, St. John's of New York 1221.

College Baseball Results

Brooklyn 4, Alumni 6.
Dartmouth 7, Virginia 2.
Fordham 14, St. Francis 1.
Georgia 8, Clemson 3.
Michigan State 4, Wake Forest 1.
Montclair T. 4, Seton Hall 3.
N. Y. U. 19, Columbia 5.
Ohio State 7, Ohio 0.
Pennsylvania 17, Cornell 9.
Princeton 10, C. C. N. Y. 7.
St. John's 13, Wagner 7.
Stevens Tech 5, Johns Hopkins 3.
Stevens Tech 8, Stevens Alumni 5.
Temple 17, Harvard 6.
Vermont 3, Navy 0.
W. and L. 7, Richmond 4.

College Tennis Result

Harvard 9, Navy 0.

Sporting Around The Hub

Casey Returns

UNABLE to resist the lure and urge of 20 years in football, Eddie Casey, former Harvard gridiron star and later coach, returns to the field of officiating next fall. He applied to Walter Okeson, commissioner, and has been reinstated, although his application came late for big assignments next season.

Staff Photo
Eddie Casey

Having been out of active officiating so long Casey aims to polish up by working high school and preparatory contests to start. His knowledge of the game and rules should make him a valuable addition to the list of officials and such additions are always welcomed by the commissioner.

Along with his plan to re-enter the "horn and whistle" profession, Casey harbors a new wrinkle to decorate the score board. He thinks space should be reserved there to signify for the benefit of all, just which official calls each penalty. His reason is to take some of the load away from the referee.

Another rather vexing angle to be considered is the reaction of such a drastic pointing out of officials. Before some 50,000 rabid football fans, officials, knowing the board will specify publicly their decisions, might be tempted to gulp and swallow before calling.

Week-End Roundup

Saturday—First-place honors in the Presentation Club's 10-mile handicap road race through Brighton and Newton went to Leo Giard, an unemployed Brockton printer . . . His time was 59m. 20 3-5s. . . . Leslie Pawson, scratch man, placed sixth under the rules of the race . . . His time was 58m. 41s. . . . Other leading finishers were: Andrew Zamparelli, Northeastern; John Davidson, Melrose; Andre Brunelle, George Durgin, Walter Ray, all of the United Shoe Machinery A. A.; Joffi Simkonis, Fairlawn A. C., and Michael Mansulla, Brockton . . . Medford and Gardner high school shared second place with 15 points each in the State Teachers College novice track meet at Fitchburg . . . Northbridge high was the winner with 18 points . . . Eleo Sears of Boston, playing with the American women's squash racquets team, which defeated a men's team in Paris, 4 to 1, won her match from Graham Turnbull of London . . . Harvard's tennis team scored a clean sweep over the Midshipmen, 9 to 0, at Annapolis.

* * *

The Boston Lacrosse Club won a 10-to-2 victory over M. I. T. at Tech Coop Field . . . The M. I. T. yacht club held its first of a series of races in the dinghy class over a triangular course . . . Herman Hanson, sailing the Tech Herreshoff boat No. 7, placed first and second in the two races . . . William Burnet won the second race by less than half a minute lead over Hanson . . . The Boys' Club of Boston basketball team won its twenty first victory of the season by defeating the Grand Street Settlement House five, champion of New York City Boys' Athletic League, 29 to 24, at the Charlestown Gym . . . Five N. E. A. A. A. U. indoor track and field titles for women were decided at Fitchburg . . . Julia Stokes, Malden, won the 30-meter dash for juniors in 4.1s.; Charlotte Rafferty, Malden, won the 30-meter dash for seniors, in 4s.; Dorothy Lyford, Boston Swimming Association, won the 40-meter hurdles for seniors in 4.8s. Roberta Winton of the Boston S. A. won the basketball throw with a toss of 91ft. 4in.; and Olive Hasenfus, Boston S. A. captured the 200-meter dash title for seniors in 31.8s.

* * *

Sunday — A Dorchester golfer, Joseph Miller, opened his 1936 links season with a bang—a bang from tee to cup, in fact . . . He scored a hole-in-one on the 135-yard third hole at the Albemarle Golf Club . . . The Nautical Association of M. I. T. was officially recognized by President Karl Compton when he presented flag officers' pennants to the organization . . . Three races, as part of the regular Saturday and Sunday series, were held in the afternoon . . . The first race was won by Kygert; the second by Lawrence and the third by Michel . . . The Boston Celts defeated the Highland A. C., 5 to 0, at Sullivan Square playground before a large crowd.

Here and There

World and United States champion table tennis players will be seen this week Thursday at the Boys' Club of Boston, Charlestown Gym . . . It is safe to say that not one of the 1200 seats will be empty when the exhibition begins . . . Viktor Barna, Sandor Glanz and Ruth Aarons will be among the experts present . . . Reports have it that at least 20 runners will represent Canada in the B. A. A. Marathon on April 20 . . . Tom Kanaly's marathon list of entries has gone over the 36 mark . . . Boston University baseball teams open the 1936 campaign against Tufts at Nickerson Field tomorrow, weather permitting . . . Following Easter vacation a round-robin tourney will be staged to determine the fencing champion at Boston University . . . B. U. track and field men open the season against Wesleyan at Middletown, April 17.

Princeton Wins at Rugby

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Pepper Constable, captain of last year's Princeton football team, kicked the winning point Saturday as the Princeton Rugby team defeated the New York Rugby Club, 6-5. The Princeton team took advantage of opportunities to score while the New York team, although pressing in Tiger territory most of the time, suffered from poor passing among the backs.

Four Changes Are Decided Upon For Basketball Rules

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Basketball split wide open on the rules of the game in the annual meeting of the rules committee over the week end, with the National Collegiate Athletic Association, the high schools and the Canadian Association in one group, and the Amateur Athletic Union and the Y. M. C. A. seceding.

The former group then went ahead to formulate most of the changes advocated by the coaches, with slight changes. These include the establishment of a six-foot circle, about the center, restraining other members of the teams from jumping into the jumpoff, the striking out of the paragraph prohibiting substitutes from communicating with their mates, and extending the time out periods to four instead of three.

The coaches had advocated an eight-foot circle, but six feet was deemed sufficient, as several members had already experimented with it, and found it better.

Another proposal of the coaches for a three-circle system for jump balls was regarded as premature, and tabled. The other minor changes, largely for clarity, revised the face guarding rule, and allowed electric timing in connection with the scoring rule.

The chief quarrel between the two factions was not over rules, but a demand by the dissenters for greater representation on the rules body, now dominated by the N. C. A. A. The other organization also held meetings, and threatens to formulate its own rules.

The committee invited the seceders to come to the meeting, but they declined, claiming dictation by the national collegiate body. They have been associated since 1914, when the Amateur Athletic Union and the Y. M. C. A. were invited to join by Dr. Joseph E. Raycroft, then chairman of the N. C. A. A. So the body claims priority for its rules, though the newer members dispute this and threaten to sue if the title national basketball rules is retained.

L. W. St. John, Ohio State, was elected new chairman, with H. V. Potter, Chicago, secretary, and Floyd Rowe, Cleveland, treasurer. Among those elected honorary members were Dr. John Brown, National Y. M. C. A.; A. E. Metzdorf, Rochester, also prominent in Y. M. C. A. basketball, and George T. Hepburn, New York, prominent in the Amateur Athletic Union.

Allison and Grant Meet in Final Of River Oaks Tennis

HOUSTON, Texas, April 6 (AP)—Bryan M. Grant, victorious over Wilmer L. Allison Jr. in the finals of the River Oaks tennis tournament a year ago, hoped to repeat that triumph today.

The match for the 1936 title, regarded as a tossup, brings together two members of the United States Davis Cup team who later in the week will match strokes with the Mexican team. They met twice last week, the tiny Atlantan winning one in four sets and losing the other in three sets.

Neither was extended in his semi-final encounter. Allison, first-ranking player in the United States in 1935, trounsed Hal Surface, Kansas City, 6—1, 6—4, 6—1, and Grant defeated J. Gilbert Hall, East Orange, 6—2, 6—1, 6—4.

In the doubles final Don Budge and Gene Mako, young Californians, were accorded an excellent chance of upsetting Allison and John[illegible] Ryn, Philadelphia, the U. S. States Davis Cup combination. The Californians moved into the finals without losing a set.

Mrs. Marjorie Van Ryn, Philadelphia, and Mrs. Mary Greef Harris, Kansas City, defeated Kathryn Pearson, Houston, and Anna Mae Reichert, San Antonio, 6—3, 3—6 6—0, to win the women's doubles title.

Yale Spring Football Under Way With 75 Out

NEW HAVEN, Conn., April 6 (AP)—Preparing for a campaign many months in the offing, the 1936 edition of the Yale football team trotted out to an Eli practice field today and reported to Head Coach Raymond "Ducky" Pond for spring drill.

Pond and his assistants had about 75 candidates, led by Capt. Larry Kelley, an end, whom they prepared to put through their paces five times weekly for the next five weeks.

Kelley, who will divide his athletic time between the baseball and football squads, was one of six men among the candidates who were in the Blue starting lineup last fall for the final game with Princeton. The others were Colwell and Miles, backs, and Dickens, Snavely and Wright, linemen.

Marshal Wells, the line coach Yale procured this winter from Iowa State, Earl "Greasy" Neale, backfield coach and chief strategist, and Ivan Williamson, end tutor, were on hand to assist Pond.

N. Y. Athletic Club Trio Wins High-Goal Title

CHICAGO, April 4 (AP)—The New York Athletic Club won its third straight national high-goal indoor polo championship Saturday night when a trio of hard-riding easterners defeated the Cleveland Riding Club seniors, 7—5, in the final game of the East-West classic. New York's victory gave the East a 2—1 edge in the intersectional battle for honors in the three divisions.

In the first game the West took its only title when the Shamrocks of Chicago defeated Fort Hamilton, Brooklyn, N. Y., for the George C. Sherman Cup, or low-goal championship. In the second game Squadron C of Brooklyn captured the junior championship from Cleveland by taking the third and deciding game of the 6—12 goal clash.

The Children's Page

A Monday Page

The Little Snake Who Wanted to Tie Himself Into a Bowknot

A Chimney Farm Story

Told by **Henry Beston**

ONCE there was a little snake who was lying on a juniper bush when a young lady went by with a beautiful bowknot on her dress. After that the little snake wanted very much to tie himself in a bowknot but he couldn't do it at all.

So he went to his friend the butterfly and said,

"Butterfly, do you know anything about bowknots? I want to tie myself into one and I don't seem to be able to."

"I think I do," said the butterfly, but he really knew nothing about it for he was rather light-minded and always pretended to know about things. So after the little snake had got himself all snarled up following the butterfly's advice, and not making any bowknot, he went to his friend the beetle.

"Beetle," he said, "do you know anything about bowknots? I want to tie myself into one and I don't seem able to."

The beetle took off his glasses and wiped them with his green handkerchief. At last he said,

"No, I don't, but you might go to my very good friend, the mouse."

So the little snake went to the mouse.

Mouse Makes a Drawing

"I don't know anything about tying bowknots," said the mouse, "but I can find out."

So that evening he crept into the house where the young lady lived and he found the dress with the bowknot hanging on the back of the chair, for she was in bed. Then he took a little candle in his left hand and a little pencil in his right, and rested a pad on his little hairy knee, and carefully drew a picture of the bowknot. Just as he finished it, the young lady woke up and when she saw a mouse holding a little candle she screamed and threw a book at him.

Her father and her mother, her uncle and her aunt and her cousin all came running in but when she told them she had seen a mouse with a candle they all laughed at her and told her that she was dreaming and must go to sleep again.

Bowknots in a Juniper Bush

But the mouse was very angry at having had a book thrown at him, so when the young lady's father and her mother, her uncle and her aunt and her cousin had all gone away again and the room was dark, he climbed into a partly-opened drawer in her bureau and ate up all a box of candy he found there.

The next morning the little snake came to see the mouse and the mouse was beginning to be sorry he had eaten so much candy. Nevertheless he took his little drawing and they went together to a sand bank and the mouse copied the drawing of the bowknot with a stick in the sand, and the little snake fitted himself carefully along the drawing, and since the mouse had drawn it very carefully, he learned how to tie himself into a beautiful bowknot like the one he had admired on the young lady's dress, and went back to his juniper bush where he tied himself in and out of bowknots all day long very happily.

Drawn by Maurice Day for The Christian Science Monitor

The Mouse Carefully Drew a Picture of the Bowknot

A Pigeon That Fell Among Friends

HE WAS a porter in Covent Garden, London—a jolly looking, red-faced man—threading his way through the stalls, wheel-barrows and donkey-carts to where a window cleaner was perched up on his ladder giving a final polish to a shop window.

Big Ben was striking eight-thirty. The early morning rush in the market was over, but the porter had important business on hand and was quite obviously carrying something precious inside his coat.

"Hi there!" he shouted to the cleaner. "Come down and lend us your ladder."

A lazy "Wot for?" was the only reply, but a few encouraging pushes on the lower rungs of the ladder persuaded the cleaner to descend if only for safety's sake.

A husky whisper in his ear and a peep inside the porter's coat did away with any hesitation he still had about lending the ladder, and seizing it with interest he carried it to a near-by wall.

By this time a crowd had collected.

"Up there, Mister. That's it—up there!" cried a flower-woman from her stall of daffodils, pointing to a projecting stone ridge.

The ladder was adjusted in place, and with one hand on the rungs and the other guarding the precious bundle, the porter ascended.

On reaching the top he put his hand into his coat, and gently pulling out a gray, fluffy ball, placed it behind the coping.

It was the daffodil-woman who told how the porter had fed and warmed the adventurous young pigeon which had fallen from its nest half an hour before, and had then set it back among its brothers and sisters.

Mary's Midnight Letter

THERE are not many people who would enjoy spending the night in a boat that had run aground, but when the steamship Winchester Castle stuck on the rocks off Portland Bill, Dorsetshire, England, recently, one small passenger was so thrilled that she employed the anxious hours by giving her young brother a graphic description of it all in a letter.

From what she wrote one gleans that the particular delight for Mary came from the fact that she was able to stay up all night.

"Dear Codner," the letter runs, "our steward popped me out of bed at eight o'clock tonight because the ship had stuck in some mud. They quickly put on my lifebelt, and I ran on to the deck.

"I am writing this letter to you at 12 o'clock in the night. We have to stay up all night. The tugs are pulling with all their might, trying to pull us out. They have just got us out of the mud. We are very near England, and I can see it quite plainly with all the lights.

"The alarms have been ringing. It has been making a terrible noise. There are lots of ships near us, trying to pull us out. We are going to sit up all night. We are not going to bed.

"It might be in the paper. I wish you would look in the paper these few days and see if you can see it. I would like you to. I will be saying goodbye now. With lots of love from Mary."

Nazareth
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The Musical Faucet

A Story With Music

By **Nicholas Slonimsky**

I STAYED up very late one night. I had to finish my work, which was concerned with long rows of figures reaching into millions. I was not counting anybody's money and I was not trying to figure out the distance from the earth to the sun, or the number of minutes in a leap year.

What I was working on was music. I wanted to find out how many melodies could be written without repeating a melody already composed by someone else.

There are so many composers of music in the world, is it not possible, I thought, that the fountainhead of melody will some day run dry?

A Composer in 1976

I imagined a composer sitting at the piano in his studio in the year 1976, playing music new to his ears, putting his musical thoughts on paper, taking it, after a sleepless night of composition, to a musical friend, in proud realization of an achievement.

"This I composed, and it is beautiful," he would say. And his friend, who knows more than he does about the music of others, looks over the manuscript and says: "It is indeed beautiful, but . . . let's see."

He leads the composer to his library and shows him a complicated machine, with a keyboard of figures and letters. He types out the melody of his friend's new work, in letters and figures, and commas and semicolons—the letters for the notes, the figures for the chords, the punctuation for rhythm.

He presses the lever, and an illuminated sign appears, reading: "Composed in 1925 by Jean Paris."

A Distant Melody

Our poor composer of 1976 finds to his dismay that the combination of musical sounds which he had thought of as his composition had been composed by another musician before he was born!

But I must have been dreaming at my work. The clock stands before me, and because it is silent—it does not tick at all—the passage of time seems to be stepless. That was the word that occurred to me, stepless, without steps, so that hours pass unnoticed. The clock is so silent that I begin to hear sounds that usually escape my attention.

It is a new melody that I never heard before. Yet, it must have been composed before, at least, according to my figures. I listened with great interest, trying to guess where the music came from.

It sounded like the dripping of water. The thought suddenly occurred to me: it *was* water. I tiptoed to the dark kitchen, as though afraid that my steps might disrupt the delicate flow of melody.

A Complete Tune

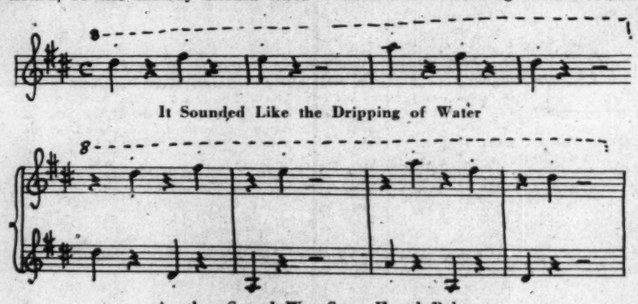
I listened again: yes, that was water dripping from the faucet. It was so quiet in the house and in the streets that I could not tell whether the faint sounds that I heard were not the product of my imagination. I put my fingers under the faucet and felt drops of cold water falling at regular intervals. Soon there was another sound heard coming from the large pipe below the sink, I thought.

It seemed that the drops grew colder and larger—there was a gurgling sound as if they broke against the sink.

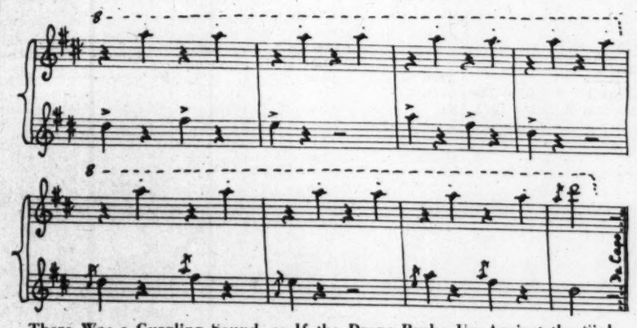
Sixteen bars of music I had heard, so the melody should have been complete. But my musical faucet started it all over again. To myself, I marked: *Da Capo.* Sixteen more bars. But I did not hear them. When morning came I found myself asleep on a chair in the kitchen, sheets of paper scattered around me on the floor. The water was still dripping from the faucet, but there was no music. The image of the composer of 1976 came to my mind, and the new-fangled machine that could fingerprint all melodies, and the sad commentary: "There will be no more new melodies! They are all used up!"

I thought of my harmonious faucet: was its melody, too, composed before? Every night now I go into the kitchen and let the water drip. But it rarely sings as melodiously as it did that night.

(This is the third article in this music series, which is being published on this page on the first Monday each month.)



It Sounded Like the Dripping of Water

Another Sound Was Soon Heard Below

There Was a Gurgling Sound, as If the Drops Broke Up Against the Sink

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

"Ba-a, ba-a, Black Sheep,
Have you any wool?"
"Yes, Sir, yes, Sir,
Three bags full.
One for the Master,
One for the Dame,
And one for the little boy
That lives in our lane."

Puffet's Little Trick

WHEN Rosemary woke up one morning, she remembered something very lovely. Today there was to be a picnic down the bay. She would put on her white dress and go with daddy and mother and the big picnic basket to where the boat waited for them.

Rosemary was eager to begin doing all these nice things, and she got out of bed so quickly that she surprised Puffet, who was sleeping quietly on top of the pink quilt.

Now Puffet was a small, gray kitten with one white paw and a white vest, which always kept him looking neat and trim, no matter how many trees he ran up or how many balls he chased.

Puffet was very plump. In fact he was nearly as wide as he was long. The first time Rosemary saw him she cried: "Oh, kitty you are a puffet."

Now the only sad thing about this lovely picnic was that Puffet was not to be allowed to go along. So, while Rosemary's mother packed the picnic basket, Rosemary told Puffet all about it very carefully, so that he would be willing to let her go. Then she had to hurry to get on her white dress and they were all ready. Except for daddy, who was doing accounts in the dining room, and had to add up one last column and slam shut the drawers of the desk.

When they were finally ready to go out of the door Puffet could not be found.

"Never mind," said Rosemary's mother. "He is playing under the porch or in the grass somewhere in the garden. We will leave his saucer of milk here on the steps for him and he will get along quite nicely until we come home."

So they started out. It was what Rosemary called a "blue day." The sky was the color of her nicest hair-ribbon and the water of the bay was a deeper blue, like the sailor dress she wore to school. The captain let Rosemary put her hands on the wheel and guide the boat for quite a long time.

When they got to the beach, what fun it was. Rosemary went wading in the pools, and daddy built a fire while mother opened the picnic basket. Rosemary saved her wishbone to take home to Puffet, who by this time must have lapped up every drop of his milk and would welcome a chicken bone for supper.

It was a long, happy day, and going home Rosemary was sleepy.

But when they came up the steps, she was not too sleepy to see that every bit of Puffet's milk was still there in its dish. Mother noticed it, too, and just as soon as she could she came out to help Rosemary hunt for the kitten. Daddy came, too, and looked under the steps and the porch. But Puffet was nowhere to be found.

When it got too dark to see, mother coaxed Rosemary back into the house and tried to get her to eat some crackers and milk, but Rosemary was not hungry. It was when they were all around the dining-room table that they heard a faint little "miaow." It seemed to come from the wall beside the desk. Daddy got right up and went outside to look in the garage, whose wall was next to the dining room.

Daddy was soon making noise enough to find him. There was a sound of tearing boards and of the ladder being pulled around to different places. And every now and then that soft little "miaow" was heard.

Then mother, who had once been a little girl like Rosemary and knew all about kittens and their funny little tricks, suddenly rushed over to the big desk in the corner and pulled out the deep lower drawer.

And then up popped a furry little gray head along with Puffet's loudest mew of thanks.

There Puffet had been ever since early morning, when he crawled into the back of the open drawer for a nap, and daddy had shut it in a hurry just before they went out.

Up Popped a Furry Little Head

[These stories, which we can all read for ourselves—even if we have not gone beyond the third grade—are published on this page on the first and third Mondays each month.]

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CAMPS

HILLTOP CAMPS For Boys and Girls
Sixteenth Season
Where campers and horses are companions, and we swim in a mountain pool. Occupying the broad top of a mountain in the Ozark Mountains, one mile west of the State University town of Fayetteville, Arkansas.
MRS. JOY PRATT MARKHAM, Director
Fayetteville, Arkansas
Hilltop advertises only in The Christian Science Monitor

CAMPS FOR GIRLS

SEA PINES
CAPE COD FOR GIRLS
Salt water beach, 100 acres of pines. Rustic, well-equipped buildings. Four age groups. Swimming, sailing, canoeing, riding. Dancing, dramatics, sketching, Craft shop. Course in Counselorship. French conversation. Tutoring if desired. Nearby Guest Building for adults. *Write for booklet.*
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The Horseback Camps for Girls, Roxbury, Vt. Junior, Middler and Senior Divisions. Campers ride every pleasant weekday. Teela-Wooket is proud that her campers are finished horsewomen, expert swimmers, excellent tennis players, good golfers, marksmen and archers, and best of all, splendid, wholesome girls. The atmosphere is one that appeals to readers of the Monitor. Ask for booklet. Mention the Monitor Directory.

ME. and MRS. C. A. ROYS, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

Trail's End — Camp for Girls, 6 to 16 Years, On Lake Echo in New Hampshire
Riding, dancing, tennis, water sports. Exceptionally moderate rates. Write
MRS. ALICE ALLEN BERGER
East Lempster, New Hampshire

CAMPS FOR BOYS

CAMP for Boys SANGAMON
"The Camp with the Pioneer Spirit"
Here the boys take part in farm activities, live in the open, and grasp the worth-while things of life. Woodcraft, swimming, studio, shop, tennis, riding, included in $200 fee. 15th season. Brownies 6-9 years. Seniors 10-16 years. Booklet.
Mr. and Mrs. L. E. Smith, Owners, Vergennes, Vt.
Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Cooper, Directors, Bellows Falls, Vt.

LEELANAU FOR BOYS
Summer Camp

Leelanau has advertised for 14 years in The Christian Science Monitor. Booklet.
William Beals, Director
Box 40, Glen Arbor, Mich.

Camp Black-Foxe
On the shore of Lake Huntington in the High Sierras. Trail Riding. Pack trips into the "big back country." Swimming, Canoeing, Sailing, Fishing, Boxing, Archery. All under expert direction. Excellent food. Same high standards that are a part of every Black-Foxe activity. Could anything be finer? Address Camp Director, Black-Foxe Military Institute, 627 North Wilcox Avenue, Los Angeles, Calif., for folder.

CAMP ROPIOA
Expressing our standard of thought
REFLECTION OF PERFECTION IS OUR AIM
on Long Lake, Harrison, Maine
DONALD S. LOWE, Director
BREWSTER, MASS.
Send for Booklet

Listed Stock Quotations

Steel, Motors, and Coppers Lead Market to Higher Ground

Commodity and Money Markets

Advancing Trend Is Still Evident In Stock Market

NEW YORK, April 6 (AP)—Despite considerable profit-taking, steels, motors and specialties forged ahead in today's stock market.

A number of the leaders went into new high ground for five years or longer with advances of fractions to 2 or more points. Except at the start, the activity was only moderate.

U. S. Steel and General Motors led the upturn, both getting up to around 71. Nearing the final hour, other outstanding advances were shown by Bethlehem, Chrysler, Youngstown Sheet & Tube, Union Carbide, United Carbon, Case, Anaconda, Kennecott, Deere, American Telephone, Northern Pacific, N. Y. Central, and Union Pacific.

The utilities were backward for awhile, but North American and Columbia Gas came to the front later for gains of about a point each. There were a few losers, including Douglas, Greyhound, Johns-Manville, American Can and Distillers Corp.

The late tone was firm. Transfers approximated 2,000,000 shares.

Steel Activity Impressive

Business and trade developments continued to hold the attention of the financial sector, almost to the exclusion of foreign news.

The influence of growing demand on steel mill operations was stressed by the magazine Steel, which said that, while price increases had recently stimulated orders, inquiries for many products on which rates had not been boosted were equally impressive.

The review pointed out that automotive tonnage has shown the sharpest gain, with manufacturers' stocks low and production being stepped up to well above the 100,000-unit mark. The railroads, it was said, also added 36,700 tons of rails to mill backlogs in the past week, and most of the 512,700 tons they have placed in the last four months remains to be rolled. It was found that structural awards were lagging, but tractor and implement production was more than taking up the slack.

Securities dealings in London were quiet, but prices were steady. International shares were favored.

The French franc, at the beginning of foreign exchange dealings, recovered .00⅞ of a cent at 6.60 cents and sterling was unchanged at $4.95⅛.

Bond Prices Steady

Prices remained steady today in the bond market but trading was dull.

There was little interest in the industrial section, and U. S. Governments were narrow. Foreign obligations were mixed.

Treasury 3s of 1946-48 during the second hour were up around 3-32nds of a point, but other prices of treasuries and guaranteed issues ranged from 1-32nd lower to 2-32nds higher.

Utilities were unchanged to fractions improved.

Railroad issues, however, received some support and several advanced fractions to around a point. Baltimore & Ohio 5s led in the rise and the 4½s were not far below the top rung on the climb.

Steels received some encouragement from stocks which during the morning rose vigorously under the leadership of U. S. Steel and Bethlehem. Republic 4½s of 1950 were up ½, but Youngstown Sheet & Tube 5s of 1978 were unchanged.

Foreign obligations were featured by strength in Italian Public Utility 7s, up 1¾; and Milan 6½s, up 1. The Japanese 6½s and the Canadian 4s lost a shade. Other issues, where there was trading, were only slightly ahead of the previous close.

Wheat Scores General Rise in Late Trading

CHICAGO, April 6 (AP)—Wheat values scored a general rise today in the late dealings, and for some transactions showed a maximum gain of a cent a bushel.

Helping to give strength at the last to the wheat market as a whole was 1,784,000 bushels decrease of the United States visible supply total. A firm close of the Liverpool market served as a contributing bullish factor.

Wheat closed strong at the same as Saturday's finish to ⅞ higher, May 94¼-¾, July 84⅜-⅞, corn ¾-⅞ down, May 59⅜-½, oats ⅛ off and provisions unchanged to a rise of 7 cents.

Boston Stocks

April 6, 1936
(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon)

		High	Low	Last	Prev. Close
1.00	Am Pneumat	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	2
8.00	Bos & Albany	138	137	138	137
5.00	Boston Elevated	66½	66½	66½	67
...	Brown, Durrell	3¾	3¾	3¾	...
...	Bos & Me cf D	15	15	15	15
...	Bos & Me A St	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	9¾
...	Bos & Me D St	15	15	15	15
...	Copper Range	7½	7⅝	7½	7½
15c	Eas Gas & Fuel	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
6.00	Eas Gas & F pf	68	67½	68	70½
...	East Mass R	3½	2⅞	3½	2⅞
...	East Mass R pf	45	43½	45	42¾
...	East Mass R pf H	14½	14	14½	14
...	East Mass R adj	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾
8.00	Edison Elec	168	167½	168	167½
.87½	Employer's Group	24½	24½	24½	24¾
...	Ed Elec p p	64	62½	64	63¾
...	Nor Banks	44c	42c	44c	42c
7.00	Old Colony RR	59	58½	58¾	58½
2.00	Rockwell Assn	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾
2.00	Rockwell Elec	2	2	2	2
...	Texas Gulf	37½	37	37½	37
4.00	Torrington	102	101½	102	101¼
...	Unit Gas	8⅛	8	8⅛	8⅛
...	Utah M & T	126	126	126	126
2.00	United Shoe M	58½	57½	58½	58½
1.00	United Tw Drill	26½	26	26½	27
	Bonds				
...	East Mass 4½ s	75	75	75	73
...	East Mass 5s 48	80	80	80	79¾

r—partly extra. e—optional, cash or stock.

Chicago Board

(Reported by Thomson & McKinnon, Boston)

	Open	High	Low	Last	Net Chg.
Wheat					
May	93⅝	94¼	93¼	94⅜	+ ⅛
July	84	85	83⅝	84⅝	+ ⅛
October	81	84	82⅞	83⅝	+ ⅛
Corn					
May	59	59½	59⅛	59⅜	— ⅛
July	59	59	58⅝	58⅞	— ⅛
October	56⅛	56⅜	56⅛	56⅜	— ⅛
Oats					
May	35⅛	35¼	34⅝	35⅛	— ⅛
July	26	26	25⅞	26	— ⅛
October	26⅜	26⅜	26	26⅜	— ⅛
Rye					
May	51⅛	52⅛	51⅛	52⅛	+ ⅝
July	52⅛	52⅝	52⅛	52⅝	+ ¼
October	51⅛	52⅝	51⅛	52⅝	+ 51⅝

Winnipeg Wheat	High	Low	Last
May	79⅝	78½	79½
July	80⅝	79¾	80½
October	81⅞	80	81

Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

1936 High	1936 Low	Stock and Div. in $	High	Low	Last Apr. 6	Last Apr. 4
49½	42	Abraham & Str (1.80)	47	47	47	
13⅞	10⅛	Adams Express (.10b)	13⅜	13	13¼	13¼
9	7⅜	Affiliated Prod (.60)	8	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞
194	168½	Air Reduction (3*)	188¾	188¾	188¾	188½
6½	3	Airway Elec App	5⅝	5¼	5¼	5⅜
17⅜	14⅜	Alaska Juneau (.60*)	15	14¾	14⅞	14⅝
4⅝	2½	Alleghany Corp (h)	3¾	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝
30¾	12⅜	Allegh pf ww xxx (h)	25½	25¼	25¼	25
29½	12¼	Alylegh pf ww XL (h)	23½	23½	23½	
45⅞	27½	Alleghany pr pf (h)	37¼	37¼	37¼	37¼
39¼	30½	Allegheny Steel (1)	35⅞	35⅝	35½	35½
28⅝	23½	Allied Mills (1)	27⅞	27⅝	27½	27½
9¼	6¾	Allied Stores	9	8⅝	8⅝	8¾
74¼	69	Allied Stores pf (5)	73	72½	72½	
50	35¾	Allis Chalmers	50½	50	50⅛	50
28⅛	20½	Alpha Port Cem (1)	26¼	24¾	25½	25¾
5⅝	3⅝	Amal Leather	4¼	4¼	4¼	
125½	75	Amerada (2)	115½	114½	114¾	115⅝
63¼	52	Am Ag Ch Del (3)	56½	56½	56½	
55½	42½	Am Book Note (½b)	55½	54¾	55	55½
72	65	Am Bank Note pf (3)	69¾	69¾	69¾	
50⅞	42½	Am Brake S&F (1.20)	49½	49½	49½	49½
132½	125¾	Am Brake (S&F pf (7)	130	129	129	
134½	115¾	Am Can (4*)	123¾	121⅝	121¾	123¾
166½	163	Am Can pf (1)	164	164	164	
41	32⅜	Am Car & Fdry	37	35¾	36	36¼
73¼	62	Am Car & F pf	66¼	66¼	66¼	66
53½	31	Am Chain	54¾	52¾	52¾	53
13¾	8½	Am Colortype	10¼	9⅞	9⅞	..
32⅝	27	Am Com Alcohol	29½	28¾	28¾	..
24⅞	16¼	Am Crystal Sugar	21⅞	21⅜	21⅝	21¼
95	89½	Am Cryo Sug 1pf (6)	90	90	90	..
3⅜	¾	Am Encaustic T (h) old	1	¾	¾	⅞
9¾	7	Am & For Pow	9⅜	8⅞	9⅜	8⅞
43	29¾	Am & For Pow pf	38½	37	37½	37
24⅞	16	Am & For Pow 8	34¾	34½	34¾	32½
18⅜	12¼	Am & For Pw 2pf	18	17¼	17¾	18⅞
8⅜	5¾	Am Hide & L	7¾	7½	7½	7⅝
46	38½	Am Hide & L pf (3)	31¾	41½	41½	41¾
41½	37	Am Home Pr (2.40)	40¾	40¾	40¾	40¾
4	3	Am Ice	4	4	4	3¾
24	17½	Am Ice pf (2)	18½	18½	18½	18½
30¾	10⅜	Am International	12⅞	12½	12⅜	12½
36½	25½	Am Locomotive	32	31⅜	31⅜	31⅝
95½	73½	Am Loco pf	81	81	81	..
29⅞	23½	Am Mach & Fy (.80)	26¼	25½	25½	25¾
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	12¾	12½	12⅝	12¾
35⅞	27⅜	Am Metal	35	34	34¼	24½
51½	37½	Am Power & Lt	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12
52½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	52¼	49½	52¼	49
60½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	60¼	58⅝	60¼	58¼
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	24⅛	23⅝	23¾	24
163	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	165	165	165	
34	28½	Am RollingMill (1.20)	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	30⅞
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	25¼	24½	24½	25
32¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	32	31½	31½	31
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	85⅞	84¼	85	85⅜
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	144	144	144	
23⅜	23¼	Am Steel Fdries	31	30½	30½	30⅜
115	107¾	Am Steel P pf (2)	114	114	114	114
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
61⅝	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56⅛	56	56½	54¾
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sun Tobacco (1*)	25⅛	25	25½	
158¾	158¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	168	167½	167½	166½
87	67	Am Tobacco (5)	92	92	92	91¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	94½	93⅛	94	93¾
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	23¾	22⅞	23¾	22½
102	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	102	102	102	103
11½	9⅛	Am Woolen	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	64½	64	64	64½
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	6⅜	Am Wr P pf (h)	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
7¾	4	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4½	4½	4½
31	28⅛	Am Zinc Pr pf	32½	31	31	
37⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	38½	37	38½	37¼
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¾b)	44⅛	43	44⅛	43
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	24⅞	24½	24½	24¾
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108½	108½	108½	
15	11⅝	Andes Copper	14	13½	13½	..
5⅜	3½	A P W Paper	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
50	39¾	Archer Daniels (1*)	43	43	43	43
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	77	75¾	75¾	..
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½*)	61¾	60	60	62¼
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12½	12½	12½	12¼
22½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	20½	20	20	20½
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17½
51¼	35	Asso Oil (1e)	44	43½	43½	..
80¼	59	Atchison T & S F (2e)	79	78	78¼	78
104	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	104⅛	103	104⅛	103
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	31	30	30	30½
18½	14½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	16	16	16	..
23¼	17½	Atl Refining (1)	34¾	34¼	34¾	34⅝
73	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	66	66	66	..
30½	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	24	24	24	24½
54¼	40¼	Auburn Auto	50¾	49½	49⅞	50
10⅛	7¾	Austin Nichols	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9
40¼	35½	Austin Nichols A (2)	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
7¾	4⅞	Aviation Corp Del	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
		—B—				
6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4¾
54½	37¼	Baldwin L pf (h)	45	44	44⅝	44¼
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	22¼	21⅛	21⅝	21¾
34¼	22⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	30	29	29½	29½
110⅝	109	Bambe pf (6½) 110 19 32	110	19	32	110 19 32
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	19¾	19¼	19¼	..
93	62¼	Barker Bros pf	98¼	97	98¼	95
18¾	14¼	Barnsdall A (1)	19¼	19	19¼	18⅝
74⅜	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	73¾	72¾	73¼	72
26	16	Beatrice Cream (1½e)	23¼	22¾	22¾	22¾
90½	65	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	88½	88¼	88¼	..
29¼	21⅜	Belding Hem (1)	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
29¼	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	29⅜	29	29⅛	29
24⅝	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	23	22¾	22¾	22¾
57¼	48	Best & Co (2*)	56½	55¾	55¾	56⅜
61⅜	52½	Beth Steel	63¾	62¼	63¼	61¼
91	76	Beth Steel 5% pf	87½	87½	87½	87½
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	120	119½	119½	118½
46	23	Bigelow Sanford (1¼)	48	47	48	46
30¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	19¾	19⅝	19¼	19⅛
93	90	Bimenthal pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
29⅝	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
13⅝	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	59¾	58¼	57¾	58¼
98	93¾	Bon Ami A (4)	98	98	98	..
45	33¾	Bon Ami B (2*)	41⅜	40¾	40¾	41⅜
30¼	28⅝	Borden (1.60)	28½	27¾	27⅝	27½
29⅞	23½	Borg Warner (3)	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
15	10¼	Am Mach & Met	12¾	12½	12⅝	12¾
35⅞	27⅜	Am Metal	35	34	34¼	24½
51½	37½	Am Power & Lt	12⅞	12¼	12⅞	12
52½	36⅝	Am P&L 5% pf (1¼)	52¼	49½	52¼	49
60½	43	Am P&L 6% pf (1½)	60¼	58⅝	60¼	58¼
27⅜	20¼	Am Radiator	24⅛	23⅝	23¾	24
163	157	Am Radiator pf (7)	165	165	165	
34	28½	Am RollingMill (1.20)	31⅝	31⅛	31¼	30⅞
27	20⅜	Am Seating vtc	25¼	24½	24½	25
32¼	25⅜	Am Shipbuilding (2)	32	31½	31½	31
91½	56¾	Am Smelt & Ref (.80b)	85⅞	84¼	85	85⅜
152¾	136½	Am Smelt & R pf (7)	144	144	144	
23⅜	23¼	Am Steel Fdries	31	30½	30½	30⅜
115	107¾	Am Steel P pf (2)	114	114	114	114
36	29¾	Am Stores (2)	30¼	30¼	30¼	30½
61⅝	51½	Am Sugar Ref (2)	56⅛	56	56½	54¾
26⅜	20⅝	Am Sun Tobacco (1*)	25⅛	25	25½	..
158¾	158¾	Am Tel & Tel (9)	168	167½	167½	166½
87	67	Am Tobacco (5)	92	92	92	91¾
104	88½	Am Tobacco B (5)	94½	93⅛	94	93¾
24¼	20½	Am Wat W & E	23¾	22⅞	23¾	22½
102	92¾	Am Wat 1 pf (6)	102	102	102	103
11½	9⅛	Am Woolen	10⅛	10	10	10⅛
70¾	60	Am Woolen pf (1)	64½	64	64	64½
2	1⅛	Am Writ Pap (h)	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
10	6⅜	Am Wr P pf (h)	6½	6¼	6¼	6¼
7¾	4	Am Zinc Lead&S	4¾	4½	4½	4½
31	28⅛	Am Zinc Pr pf	32½	31	31	
37⅝	28	Anaconda Cop (¼b)	38½	37	38½	37¼
46	35	Anaconda Wire (¾b)	44⅛	43	44⅛	43
26¾	15½	Anchor Cap (.60)	24⅞	24½	24½	24¾
111	104¾	Anchor Cap pf (6½)	108½	108½	108½	
15	11⅝	Andes Copper	14	13½	13½	..
5⅜	3½	A P W Paper	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	..
50	39¾	Archer Daniels (1*)	43	43	43	43
110½	105¼	Armour Del pf (7)	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
7⅜	4¾	Armour Ill	5⅞	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝
84	66¼	Armour Ill pr pf (6)	77	75¾	75¾	..
62⅜	47¼	Armstrong Cork (1½*)	61¾	60	60	62¼
15	7½	Arnold Constable (½)	12½	12½	12½	12¼
22½	8⅛	Artloom Corp	20½	20	20	20½
17¾	13½	Asso Dry Goods	17⅜	17¼	17¼	17½
51¼	35	Asso Oil (1e)	44	43½	43½	..
80¼	59	Atchison T & S F (2e)	79	78	78¼	78
104	90¾	Atchison pf (5)	104⅛	103	104⅛	103
35¾	27	Atl Coast Line	31	30	30	30½
18½	14½	Atl Gulf&WI pf	16	16	16	..
23¼	17½	Atl Refining (1)	34¾	34¼	34¾	34⅝
73	48	Atlas Powder (2*)	66	66	66	..
30½	18¼	Atlas Tack (.25)	24	24	24	24½
54¼	40¼	Auburn Auto	50¾	49½	49⅞	50
10⅛	7¾	Austin Nichols	9¼	8⅞	8⅞	9
40¼	35½	Austin Nichols A (2)	42¾	42¾	42¾	43
7¾	4⅞	Aviation Corp Del	7¾	7½	7½	7¾
		—B—				
6⅞	4¼	Baldwin Loco (h)	4⅞	4½	4⅝	4¾
54½	37¼	Baldwin L pf (h)	45	44	44⅝	44¼
24¼	16¼	Balt & Ohio	22¼	21⅛	21⅝	21¾
34¼	22⅜	Balt & Ohio pf	30	29	29½	29½
110⅝	109	Bambe pf (6½) 110 19 32	110	19	32	110 19 32
20¾	13¼	Barker Bros	19¾	19¼	19¼	..
93	62¼	Barker Bros pf	98¼	97	98¼	95
18¾	14¼	Barnsdall A (1)	19¼	19	19¼	18⅝
74⅜	63½	Bayuk Cigar (¾)	73¾	72¾	73¼	72
26	16	Beatrice Cream (1½e)	23¼	22¾	22¾	22¾
90½	65	Beech-Nut Pack (3*)	88½	88¼	88¼	..
29¼	21⅜	Belding Hem (1)	14¾	14½	14½	14⅝
29¼	21⅜	Bendix Aviation (1e)	29⅜	29	29⅛	29
24⅝	20	Beneficial Ind Ln (1½*)	23	22¾	22¾	22¾
57¼	48	Best & Co (2*)	56½	55¾	55¾	56⅜
61⅜	52½	Beth Steel	63¾	62¼	63¼	61¼
91	76	Beth Steel 5% pf	87½	87½	87½	87½
120¼	112	Beth Steel 7% pf	120	119½	119½	118½
46	23	Bigelow Sanford (1¼)	48	47	48	46
30¼	15¼	Blaw Knox (.10b)	19¾	19⅝	19¼	19⅛
93	90	Bimenthal pf	90¼	90¼	90¼	..
29⅝	20⅞	Boeing Airplane	23¼	23¼	23¼	23½
13⅝	52	Bohn Alum & Br (3)	59¾	58¼	57¾	58¼
98	93¾	Bon Ami A (4)	98	98	98	..
45	33¾	Bon Ami B (2*)	41⅜	40¾	40¾	41⅜
30¼	28⅝	Borden (1.60)	28½	27¾	27⅝	27½
29⅞	23½	Borg Warner (3)	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	31¼
15	10¼	Boston & Maine	12¾	12½	12⅝	12¾
35⅞	27⅜	Bdlgeport Brass (.40)	17⅜	16⅜	17¼	16⅜
51½	37½	Briggs Mfg (2*)	62¼	61	61¾	61¼
69	48	Briggs & Strat (3)	68	68	68	69
48½	41	Bristol Myers (2*)	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	..
50½	40¼	Brooklyn Man T (3)	47¾	47¾	49	49¼
102¾	97¾	Brooklyn M T pf (6)	103½	103¼	103½	102¾
56½	50	Broklyn Un Gas (3)	51¼	50¾	50¾	50¾
13	8⅞	Brunswick Balke	11½	11	11	..
20⅛	16	Bucyrus Erie	12¾	12¾	12¾	12½
15	9⅛	Bucyrus E cv pf	14¾	13⅞	14¼	13⅞
6¾	2¼	Budd Mfg	4¾	4⅜	4½	4½
11⅜	6¾	Budd Mfg rts	4¾	4⅜	4½	4½
14	11⅛	Budd Wheel	12	11⅝	11⅝	11⅞
31⅜	22¾	Bullard	28¾	28	28¾	27⅞
21½	11⅜	Bulova Watch	21⅛	20¾	20¾	21
33¼	25⅜	Burroughs Add (.60*)	30	29⅜	29⅜	28¾
9	2½	Bush Term (h)	8½	7¾	7¾	8¼
6¾	2⅜	Butte Cop & Zinc	6¼	6	6	6
25¼	19⅞	Byers	24¼	23½	23⅝	23½
74	64	Byers pf	68¼	68¼	68¾	68½
25¾	23	Byron Jackson (1)	25	24⅞	25	24¾
		—C—				
37⅝	33	Calif Packing (1½)	33⅞	33¾	33⅞	34
1⅜	⅝	Callahan Z & L	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛	1⅛
40¼	30	Campbell W&C (1*)	39	38	38	39
9¾	6	Calumet & Hecla	9¾	8⅞	9⅜	9
16½	13¼	Canda Dry	14⅞	14	14¼	14
16	10⅞	Canadian Pacific	13½	13¼	13¼	13⅜
43½	37½	Cannon Mills (2)	42½	42½	42½	42
21⅜	13⅜	Capital Admin	16⅜	16¼	13⅜	16
49½	45⅜	Capital Adm pf (3)	48	48	48	49
9¾	7¾	Carriers & Gen (.20)	8⅞	8⅝	8⅞	8½
164	92½	Case Thresh	164	160¼	162	159¾
77	54¾	Caterpillar Trac (2)	79	78⅛	78⅛	76¾
32¼	26¼	Celanese Corp (½b)	30⅜	29⅝	29⅝	29¾
21½	19¼	Celotex Co	29⅜	28½	28½	28½
71¼	58	Celotex Co pf	64¼	61¾	61¾	..
57	46¼	Central RR of NJ	47	46½	46½	46¼
41	33	Century Ribbon	8	8	8	..
56⅝	47¾	Cerro de Pasco (4)	56⅛	54⅛	56⅛	54⅜
19¼	12¾	Certain-Teed	18½	18	18¼	18⅜
95¼	80½	Certain-Teed pf	96	96	96	95¼
104¼	101	Champion P pf (6)	102½	102	102	..
65	22¼	Checker Cab Mfg	62	59	62	58
74½	59	Chesapeake Corp (3)	66	66	66	66
61	41	Ches & Ohio (2.80)	58	57⅜	57⅝	57⅝
6¼	2⅞	Chi & Ill Pf (h)	4½	4⅜	4⅜	4½
8⅜	4	Chi & Gt W pf (h)	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼
31⅜	27½	Chi Mail Order (1½)	28¾	28¾	28¾	..
2⅞	1¾	Chi Mil & St P (h)	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛
5⅝	3	Chi Mil & St P pf (h)	4¾	4¼	4¼	4¾
4⅞	3⅛	Chi & N'western (h)	3⅞	3⅝	3⅞	3⅞
12⅜	7¾	Chi & N'west pf (h)	10	10	10	..
20¾	16	Chi Pneu Tool	17¼	17	17	17
56	51½	Chi nPeu T pf	54	53¼	54	..
2	1⅛	Chi RI & P (h)	2¼	2¼	2¼	2½
3¾	2⅝	Chi RI&P 6% (h)	5½	5½	5½	5¼
8	4⅛	Chi RI&P 7% (h)	5¾	5½	5½	5¼
31¾	19¾	Chi Yellow Cab (1)	28¼	28½	28½	28½
30¼	25½	Chickasha Cot O (2)	26	26	26	..
11¾	7	Childs Company	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	10
101¾	85½	Chrysler (4)	103	101⅝	103	100⅝
19⅞	15¼	City Ice & Fuel (2)	18½	18½	18½	18½
86½	72⅞	City Ice & F (6½)	80¾	80¾	80¾	81½
7⅝	4¾	City Stores	6½	6½	6½	6⅝
26⅝	23¾	Clark Equipment (.80)	44½	43½	43½	44¼
110¾	107¼	Clebe El 1 pf (4½)	108¼	108¼	108¼	..
46	40¾	Cleve Graph Br (1*)	42¼	42	42	42
9.00	70½	Cluett Peabody (1)	71½	71½	71½	72
127½	124	Cluett Phdy pf (7)	125¾	125¾	125¾	..
97¾	84	Coca Cola (2)	91½	90	90	89
20½	17¾	Col

Business and Industry

Steel Activity Continues to Increase; Now at 64 P. C. Capacity

Commerce and Finance

Interest Defaulted On Foreign Loans 37 P. C. of Total

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—Interest in default on foreign dollar bonds as of the end of 1935 totaled $2,810,000,000 or on 37.5 per cent of all foreign dollar bonds outstanding, according to a bulletin issued by the Institute of International Finance, John T. Madden, director.

About $75,000,000 additional were in default as to sinking fund only and a small amount in default only on principal, it is shown. Including sinking fund and principal defaults, the proportion of the total of $7,489,992,000 foreign dollar bonds outstanding on which service was impaired as of Dec. 31, 1935, is increased to 38.5 per cent. Debt service has been paid in full on $4,604,330,000 of foreign bonds.

Outstanding, $7,489,992,000

The status of all publicly issued foreign dollar bonds as of Dec. 31, 1935, is shown in the following table, compiled by the institute:

	Amount of	% Total
Debt serv. paid in full	$4,604,330,000	61.47
In default as to interest	2,809,892,000	37.52
In default on sinking fund only	74,870,000	1.00
In default on principal only	900,000	0.01
Total amt. outstndg	$7,489,992,000	100.00

The amount of foreign dollar bonds now in default is approximately $76,000,000 less than at the end of 1933, according to the institute's compilation. This reduction, despite some new defaults in the last two years, is attributed in part to the resumption of full debt service on the Austrian dollar bonds, as well as on the city Tucuman, Argentina, and Paulista Railway (Brazil) loans. A substantial amount, however, represents the repurchase and cancellation by the issuers of bonds in default.

"The period of large-scale defaults on foreign bonds appears to be virtually at an end," the institute says. "In 1935 only $2,787,000 of bonds was added to the list in default as to interest. This compares with $211,744,100 in 1934 and with $1,145,503,700 in 1933."

$3,000,000,000 Held Abroad

A new estimate of the repatriation of foreign dollar bonds is made in the bulletin, which indicates that of approximately $7,500,000,000 outstanding at the end of 1935, about $3,000,000,000 is held abroad and the remainder is held in the United States.

"It is well known that a substantial amount of the foreign-dollar bonds sold in this country have been repurchased by nationals of the countries of the issuers as well as of other foreign countries," the institute says. "No accurate figures are available as to the extent of the sale of those bonds by American holders to foreigners, but examination of seven cases in which holdings of dollar bonds by foreigners are known reveals the repatriation of from 17 to 75 per cent of the outstanding amount.

"Taking into account both the repatriation and resales abroad, it is probable that not more than 60 per cent of the total amount of foreign-dollar bonds now outstanding is actually held in the United States. On this basis, American investors hold about $4,500,000,000, or possibly less, of the $7,490,000,000 of foreign bonds outstanding."

Retail Advertising Shows 3 P. C. Gain

CHICAGO, April 6, (AP)—An increase of 3.1 per cent for retail advertising lineage in newspapers was reported today by Advertising Age, trade publication, for the week ended March 28 as compared with the corresponding week of 1935.

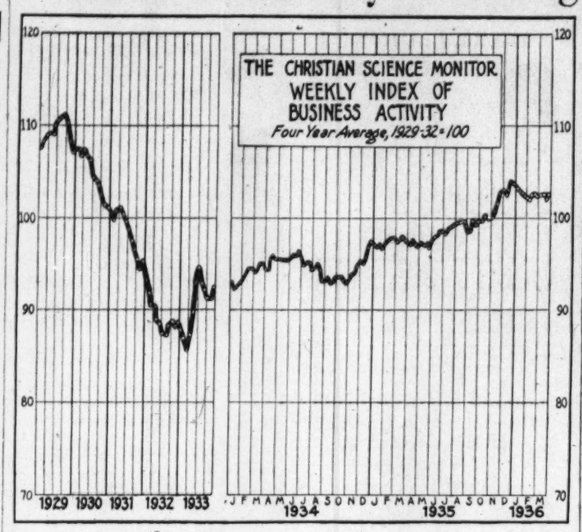
The total retail lineage for the week was 17,987,656 against 17,440,990 a year ago, the publication said.

BOIT, DALTON, CHURCH and HAMILTON
"Insurance of Every Description"
89 Broad Street, Boston, Mass. Telephone HUBbard 3100

EATON & HOWARD MANAGEMENT FUND A-1
Prospectus Upon Request
Managed by
Eaton & Howard
Incorporated
Investment Managers
Boston
One Federal St., Boston. Russ Building, San Francisco

ROSSMOORE & ROBBINS
Certified Public Accountants
TAX CONSULTANTS
551 FIFTH AVENUE
MUrray Hill 2-4541
NEW YORK
Emerson E. Rossmoore, C. P. A.
Ira S. Robbins, C. P. A.

Monitor's Weekly Index Shows Business Activity Is Rising



Recovering from the setback which the flood catastrophe gave business activity in general, The Christian Science Monitor Weekly Index shows a rise over the week ended March 28 from 102.2 on March 21 to 102.5 (prelim.) on March 28. This increase reflects gains in all three of the components of the index, bank debits outside New York City, electric power production, and miscellaneous freight car loadings, each adjusted for seasonal variation.

The record of general business activity for the first quarter of the year is encouraging in several respects and highly favorable when compared with a year ago. The recession which set in at the end of the year was checked in February. Since then the movement has been irregularly sidewise with a slight net gain at the end of last month. The average of the weekly indexes for the month is a trifle above that of February.

Steel ingot output rebounded spectacularly above the pre-flood levels and is reported to be the highest since the middle of 1930. The Iron Age regards the increase in steel shipments destined for immediate consumption as "the most encouraging aspect of the current market." The industry is looking toward the automobile and construction industries as the two most important outlets for steel.

Automobile production gained steadily in March and predictions are for a marked rise this month. Reconstruction work in the flood areas is adding to the already increasing demand from the building field. Furthermore, railroad requirements of steel are picking up again after slowing down to some extent last month.

Reconstruction and rehabilitation are under way in the devastated flood regions. Losses of capital equipment and materials are considerable and the task of cleaning out the mud and reconditioning machinery and equipment is very great, but rapid progress is reported in getting factories back to work.

Two reports of 1935 activity which contribute to the present feeling of optimism were released last week. One is from Washington indicating that current income taxes paid in March were almost 26 per cent above the corresponding month a year ago and the highest for any March since 1930. The other is a compilation prepared by the National City Bank of New York City revealing that 2010 industrial, public utility and financial companies last year showed combined net profits, less deficits, 42 per cent above those of 1934.

The following table gives the weekly index and its components adjusted for seasonal variation and related to the base 1929-32 as 100:

	Mar. 28, 1936	Mar. 21, 1936	Mar. 30, 1935
Combined index	102.5	102.2	97.3
Bk deb. outside NYC	95.7	95.1	92.1
Elec. power prod.	113.7	113.4	105.8
Car loadings, misc.	96.1	96.0	93.9

*Preliminary.

Allied Chemical Sues to Maintain Secrecy on Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, April 6—Allied Chemical and Dye Corporation has filed a suit to restrain the Securities and Exchange Commission from making public certain data filed with it including gross sales. The commission is now faced with 12 suits which revolve around the same question.

It was intimated in some quarters that the SEC had hoped the corporation, when it agreed to the disclosure of investments and salaries recently, had abandoned its earlier policy of seeking to withhold from publicity data which the commission felt should be given to the stockholders.

Under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 corporations in seeking registration of securities on national securities exchanges are permitted to ask for confidental treatment of certain data which the registration forms require, if they feel that its publication would disclose information of benefit to competitors. The act, however, gives the commission authority to reject such requests and make public the data unless the corporation seeks a review by the courts.

In the case of Allied Chemical and Dye the issue of secrecy predates establishment of the SEC, having been a matter of controversy between the corporation and the New York Stock Exchange under the listing rules of the latter organization. The SEC took over the dispute, with the result that the corporation consented to publicity for some information.

Three New Banks Open In Two States in Week

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 6—Three new banks were opened during the past week, according to a report by Rand McNally & Co., two in California and one in Tennessee.

The report states that three new banks are in process of organization, one in Ohio, one in Kentucky and one in Iowa, two mergers in Oklahoma and one change in title in New Jersey. Three closed banks are also recorded.

THE EDISON ELECTRIC ILLUMINATING COMPANY OF BOSTON
Notice is hereby given that there will be sold at public auction on SATURDAY, APRIL 11, 1936 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon forty-seven hundred and sixty-six (4766) shares of additional capital stock of The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston at ROOMS 200 AND 210, 7 WATER STREET, BOSTON, MASS. Copies of the prospectus may be obtained from R. L. Day & Co., the auctioneer, 45 Milk Street, Boston, Mass., or from the undersigned.
The Edison Electric Illuminating Company of Boston,
By Thomas E. Comeau, Treasurer.

Roads May Test I. C. C. 2-Cent Fare Ruling in Courts

WASHINGTON, April 6 (AP)—Eastern railroads hinted today they may challenge in the courts an Interstate Commerce Commission order reducing passenger fares, unless the commission itself grants an 18-month postponement of the June 2 effective date.

The commission made public a petition by all major eastern lines except the Baltimore and Ohio, asking the postponement in order to institute "experimental" fares of their own.

In its ruling, the commission designated a basic rate of 2 cents a mile in coaches, compared with the present 3.6-cent rate. The Pullman surcharge was ordered eliminated and the railroad fee on Pullmans fixed at 3 cents.

The eastern roads proposed a 2.5-cent coach rate in their petition today. The 3-cent Pullman fare would be accepted.

Asserting that the I. C. C. ruling "involves the assumption of managerial power," the eastern lines' petition added:

"The order of the commission, therefore, confronts the managements of your petitioners with the alternatives of submission to what . . . they believe to be an unlawful order, or with resort to the courts to have it set aside, unless at the commission's own hands they may receive relief."

While saying they would "regret the necessity for litigation with the commission in this matter," the roads added that they reserved all rights to test the ruling in the courts.

The petition said heavy revenue losses would result from fares prescribed by the commission. It was estimated, for instance, that the New Haven would lose $4,223,378, the New York Central $9,193,115, the Pennsylvania $12,324,200 and the Long Island $1,715,700.

The petition said the New Haven would have to increase its passenger business 105 per cent to make up for losses which would result from the lower fares.

The New York Central would need an 84 per cent upturn, it was said, the Pennsylvania 87, and the Long Island 66.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold M. Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

New York

The feature of last week in the financial district here was the sharp rally in the stock market. Although indices differ, by the end of the week practically every index of industrial shares had passed the previous highs of February and March, wiping out in a single week the losses of several previous ones. Particularly favorable was the action of rail shares, which moved as vigorously as the industrials, though not sufficiently to wipe out the losses since late February. There was but one unfavorable aspect to the market's action, the leaving of a number of "gaps" between Tuesday's highs and Wednesday's lows.

The sharp rally was attributed in part to the evaporation of fears of European trouble, in part to the unexpected rapid recovery of business from the flood distaster, in part to the persistence of business news sufficiently good to indicate that the mark-time of the past three months may change soon to a forward movement of business to new high ground for the recovery.

Motors and Steels Lead

Strength was particularly notable in the motor shares, with General Motors starring in a recovery to the highest levels since 1929 and Crysler again crossing the century mark. Automobile production for April is now expected to reach 500,000 cars with the March total estimated at 400,000.

Further fuel for the market's enthusiasm was provided by the evidence that steel operations have entirely recovered from the flood and gone into new high ground. The only cloud in the steel picture is the possibility that some of the present activity may be due to efforts of buyers to get in under the wire before second-quarter prices go into effect. On the other hand the testimony of Presidents Grace and Irwin of Bethlehem and U. S. Steel regarding the very favorable prospects for second-quarter steel operations received much favorable attention.

Coppers were strong on rumors that the present two-price anomaly in the copper market may come into focus at 9½ cents. Oils rose on possibilities of a further improvement in the price of crude, and retail distributors' shares, particularly those of mail order companies and department stores, reflected the reports of substantial increases in consumer purchases over last year as a result of the revival in the capital goods' industries.

Brokers' Loans Rising

Although last week's rally was not reflected in the brokers' loans figure published Friday, it now appears that the Treasury offering on the fifteenth was not the sole cause of the recent increases in this figure. The weekly figures of the Federal Reserve rose $160,000,000 in the first two weeks of March, then fell $130,000,000 in the fortnight ended March 25, and then rose $58,000,000 in the week ended last Wednesday, making a net increase of $87,000,000 in the five weeks. The New York Stock Exchange figures show a $73,000,000 increase to $997,000,000 for March. One rather questionable explanation is that brokers' loans are being used to carry some of the recent capital offerings. The new margin requirements for brokers of 55 per cent on all stocks went into effect on Wednesday.

Despite the easing of the Franco-German tension the future of the franc is uncertain. It rallied in the middle of the week and only $1,600,000 was engaged for shipment here, but the end of the week saw it again well below the gold point. The coming elections are still a bearish factor. It is estimated that the Bank of France has lost about $255,000,000 since the first of the year when allowance is made for the sterling credit obtained in London. The French Treasury is reported negotiating for $130,000,000 of franc credit in Holland.

Big Bond Offerings

The week's new bond offerings of $63,000,000 were small, but next week will see one of the largest totals on record, consisting of a large number of large offerings. The $40,000,000 New York Central offering today carries the lowest railroad bond coupon, 3¼ per cent, for a generation. An advertisement is appearing for the $62,500,000 offered by National Dairy Products to its stockholders, underwritten by a syndicate of 70 houses. Wednesday will probably see an offering of $180,000,000 Federal Land Bank refunding 3's, and Thursday a Consolidated Edison offering of $70,000,000. The total for the week may reach as much as $400,000,000, highest in many months.

Last month's offerings of nearly $600,000,000 were the largest since 1933, and the first quarter total of slightly over $1,100,000,000 was three times that of the same period last year. About 90 per cent of the March offerings were reported sold to institutional buyers. April offerings are expected to far exceed March, with some $750,000,000 already in sight, including two utility issues with the phenomenally low coupon of 3¼ per cent.

The proportion of stock offerings to the total is increasing rapidly. Twenty-three stock offerings are now listed with the SEC for the 20-day waiting period, against 18 large bond issues. Stock offerings for the first quarter of the year were only about $60,000,000 or less than 6 per cent of the total. Such offerings have been increasing in popularity in London in the last year. A year ago here stock offerings were practically nil, only $1,000,000 being offered in the entire first quarter.

Heavy Institutional Buying

Institutional buyers seem likely to continue to provide the bulk of the market for new offerings. Insurance companies, purchases last week of $136,000,000 were the second largest on record, being only exceeded by the $163,000,000 bought in the week of Dec. 21 last. Yet their surplus cash is increasing, cash balances of $784,000,000 of leading insurance companies on Jan. 31 being the largest on record. Policy loans have decreased sharply, the real estate market has not revived, and many bonds in insurance portfolios are being called, leaving the companies with cash to invest. Replacement is sometimes difficult because the refunding bonds are parceled out among many members of large selling syndicates and much shopping around is necessary by a company desiring to replace a block of called bonds by an equal block of bonds offered in their stead.

In contrast to the large volume of capital flotations, the volume of bond trading has been shrinking almost steadily since January, when it reached the largest volume in many years. Last week's volume of $60,000,000 was the smallest since election week. The shrinkage in volume of bond trading began many weeks before the recent shrinkage in stock trading which made last week's volume on the rally the smallest for the year to date.

Steel Operations Maintain Best Rate Since June, 1930

Weekly Steel Review

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, April 6—The testimony of Eugene G. Grace and William A. Irvin, presidents respectively of Bethlehem Steel Corporation and United States Steel Corporation, regarding steel operations for the second quarter of 1936, was probably the outstanding steel news of the week. Appearing before the Senate Commerce Committee hearings on the Wheeler anti-basing-point bill, Mr. Grace predicted that production for the second quarter of the year will be the biggest for some time past. Mr. Irvin said his corporation is now producing at 60 per cent of capacity and should do "a shade" better in the second quarter.

Steel operations have now entirely recovered from the flood. Last week's operations, generally estimated around 63-64 per cent, were at the highest daily rate since June, 1930, the first year of the depression. This week's operations are expected to go still higher. A 65-70 per cent rate is expected in the near future. After that rate is attained, operations are expected to level out until the summer's seasonal decline. As a result, second quarter earnings are expected to show substantial gains over the first quarter.

Factors Reducing Profits

First quarter earnings, however, will probably show in general no improvement over the last quarter of 1935. Operations have barely averaged higher, despite the March rise which the flood dampened down. Moreover, the costs of after-flood cleanup will come out of first quarter earnings. Lastly, there was substantial undercover price-cutting during the quarter, particularly the allowance of quantity discounts on the Q. T.

There is a little uncertainty as to what proportion of the present buying of steel is due to efforts to anticipate price increases due April 1. The flood has provided some steelmakers a reason, others a pretext, for extending the old prices to April 15. However, it appears that in many cases consumers are ordering more than is being shipped, mills are shipping more than they are finishing, and finishing more steel than they are refining. United States Steel re-entered the scrap market, which is firm.

Price Fixing on Griddle

The increased demand is in part due to the weather, which heavily influenced the use of steel. Automobile purchases are increasing. Construction work can now go forward. Section gangs can now lay steel rails.

The industry has recently begun to defend itself again charges of the rigidity and "fixing" of steel prices. The American Iron and Steel Institute points out that steel prices are lower in comparison with pre-depression prices than many farm products. Steel prices declined less rapidly, recovered less rapidly.

The criticism that the industry uses the basing point price formula to hold up prices is viewed sardonically by steel men in the light of the price cutting of the first three months of this year.

The hackneyed word "stabilization" has recently been applied to prices again. Now the fashionable economic purpose is lower prices, a policy first publicized by Henry Ford, recently given ponderous sanction by the Brookings Institution, and now on nearly every economist's lips.

Lumber Orders Up 21 P. C. in Quarter

By the Associated Press

Washington, April 6

THE National Lumber Manufacturers' Association today reported the lumber industry ended the first quarter with orders and other items appreciably greater than for the corresponding period last year.

Output was 34 per cent greater, shipments 23 per cent, and new business 21 per cent, compared with the corresponding period last year.

The industry during the week ended March 28, 1936, stood at 61 per cent of the 1929 weekly production average and 68 per cent of 1929 shipments.

Production at 564 mills totaled 216,016,000 feet, shipments 233,845,000, and booked orders 239,649,000 feet.

Chicago Business At Highest Level Since Year 1930

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, April 6—Retail business in the Chicago area during the past week continued to rise and shopping crowds were similar to those of last Christmas season, according to the Chicago Association of Commerce.

Despite another spell of wintry weather, buyers of Easter wares and other spring wares were in the market in the best numbers since 1930. It is expected that taken as a whole local Easter buying will prove to have topped 1935 figures by better than 15 per cent.

Wholesalers had the benefit of a similar buying spree. Manufacturers and distributors of women's coats, millinery, ensembles, and dress accessories are still far behind in deliveries.

Mail order buying has also topped last year's figures with the demand national in scope. Rural consumers and workers in the smaller industrial centers appear equally equipped financially to make long-delayed additions to their wardrobes. Heavy buying of furniture and other family needs is also reported.

Steel production holds steady, with fabricators of factory machinery, railroad equipment, and building material taking up the slack in demand from the automobile industry.

Taxi, streetcar, elevated, motor coach, and suburban railroad passenger traffic showed sizeable increases. Public utilities had another good week.

This is not an Offering Circular. The offer of these Bonds is made only by means of the Offering Circular. This is published on behalf of only those of the undersigned who are registered dealers in securities in this State.

$40,000,000

The New York Central Railroad Company

Ten Year 3¾% Secured Sinking Fund Bonds

Dated April 1, 1936 — *Due April 1, 1946*

Interest payable April 1 and October 1 in New York City

Coupon Bonds in denomination of $1,000, registerable as to principal. Fully registered Bonds in denominations of $1,000, $5,000, $10,000, $50,000 and authorized multiples of $10,000. Coupon and registered Bonds interchangeable.

Redeemable, in any part, for the sinking fund or from deposits arising from the release of pledged securities or from principal or capital payments thereon, upon 30 days' notice on any interest payment date at 100% and accrued interest. Also redeemable, at the option of the Company, on or after October 1, 1936, in whole or in any part, on any interest payment date on 30 days' notice, and on any other date on 60 days' notice, at the following prices with accrued interest: to and including April 1, 1938 at 103%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1940 at 102%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1942 at 101½%; thereafter to and including April 1, 1944 at 101%; and thereafter at 100%.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW YORK, Trustee

The issue and sale of these Bonds are subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission.

The New York Central Railroad Company has summarized as follows certain parts of its letter dated April 3, 1936, describing this issue. The entire letter and Exhibits should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds.

PURPOSE OF ISSUE *The net proceeds from the sale of these Bonds and from the sale of $15,000,000 of one to five year Serial Secured Notes, Issue of 1936, together with a $7,900,000 collaterally secured five year note or its proceeds, will be used, together with funds from the Company's current cash, to discharge $62,900,000 of demand loans, being all of the Company's outstanding demand loans except a $2,179,168.10 loan from the Railroad Credit Corporation. Subject to certain terms and conditions, Morgan Stanley & Co. Incorporated and certain associates have agreed to purchase severally from the Company the Bonds at 96¼% and accrued interest to date of delivery.*

SECURITY *The Bonds will be the direct obligation of the Company and will be secured by pledge of the following collateral:*

	Computed Valuation*
$40,000,000 The New York Central Railroad Company Refunding and Improvement Mortgage 5% Bonds, Series C, due October 1, 2013	$36,600,000
315,600 shares The Pittsburgh and Lake Erie Railroad Company capital stock	22,723,200
9,200 shares The New York and Harlem Railroad Company common capital stock	1,191,400
13,440 shares The Mahoning Coal Railroad Company common capital stock	7,526,400
7,600 shares The Mahoning Coal Railroad Company preferred capital stock	395,200
99,200 shares Reading Company first preferred stock	4,315,200
218,400 shares Reading Company second preferred stock	8,299,200
	$81,050,600

**Valuations of the pledged securities computed at closing bid quotations per unit April 2, 1936, for stocks and bonds of the issues pledged. The total of such computed valuations was slightly in excess of 200% of the principal amount of these Bonds.*

The cash dividends declared and paid in respect of the year 1935 on the pledged shares of capital stock aggregated $2,140,800, all of which were more than earned in the year. Pledged collateral may, without notice to Bondholders, be released as provided in the Indenture under which the Bonds are to be issued.

EARNINGS *The following compilation of earnings of The New York Central Railroad Company for the years 1926 to 1935 inclusive (as to the years 1926 to 1929 inclusive and January, 1930, consolidated with earnings of the companies which became lessor companies on February 1, 1930) is from page 5 of the letter describing these Bonds and is subject to the statements there made and to the information in the Company's Condensed Income Account and Profit and Loss Account (Exhibits 2 and 3 attached to said letter) and the notes forming integral parts thereof. Income in the table below includes dividends received from subsidiaries which were not currently earned by them in the aggregate by $637,580 in 1930, $6,738,966 in 1931, $104,110 in 1932 and $2,807,346 in 1935.*

Year ended December 31	Railway Operating Revenues	Gross Income	Deductions from Gross Income	Net Income
1926	$597,564,113	$137,644,690	$60,635,769	$77,008,921
1927	572,030,510	123,235,535	60,121,396	63,114,139
1928	570,169,610	128,635,100	61,195,446	67,439,654
1929	590,008,623	136,392,388	59,211,452	77,180,936
1930	478,918,347	96,998,633	61,016,841	35,981,792
1931	382,190,183	63,891,871	61,461,770	2,430,101
1932	293,636,140	44,497,022	62,753,422	18,256,400 Loss
1933	283,341,102	54,791,301	60,203,814	5,412,513 Loss
1934	295,084,881	52,577,534	60,259,869	7,682,335 Loss
1935	310,192,980	59,441,181	59,326,135	115,046

SINKING FUND *To provide a sinking fund sufficient to redeem at least $22,750,000 of Bonds prior to maturity, the Company has covenanted to make sinking fund payments of $250,000 quarterly from July 5, 1936 to January 5, 1941 both inclusive, and $1,000,000 quarterly from April 5, 1941 to July 5, 1945 both inclusive. Sinking fund moneys are to be applied to the purchase of the Bonds at or below 100% and accrued interest or, if not so obtainable, to redemption at 100% and accrued interest of Bonds called by lot.*

The foregoing is merely a brief outline of certain information contained in the Offering Circular dated April 6, 1936, and is subject to the more detailed statements therein. The entire Offering Circular should be read prior to any purchase of these Bonds. Copies of such Offering Circular may be obtained only from such of the undersigned as are registered dealers in securities in this State.

Price 98% and Accrued Interest

These Bonds are offered subject to prior sale when, as and if issued and accepted by the undersigned and associated purchasers of the Bonds from the Company, and subject to authorization by the Interstate Commerce Commission of their issue and sale, and also subject to the approval of Messrs. Davis Polk Wardwell Gardiner & Reed of all legal proceedings in connection with their issue and sale. It is expected that delivery of Bonds in temporary form, exchangeable for definitive Bonds when prepared, will be made at the office of J. P. Morgan & Co. on or about April 14, 1936, against payment therefor in New York funds.

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Incorporated

BROWN HARRIMAN & CO.
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THE FIRST BOSTON CORPORATION

KIDDER, PEABODY & CO.

LEE HIGGINSON CORPORATION

April 6, 1936.

Poison Gas Charge Pushed Against Italy

(Continued from Page 1)

tion from Copenhagen that 2000 tons of mustard grain had been shipped to Italy. A Copenhagen newspaper commented that this "must be for manufacture of poison gas."

More Detailed Protest

On March 11, the Ethiopian Red Cross, in the course of its protest to Geneva, stated that gas was known to have been used on seven occasions. Since then, however, evidence of further attacks have poured in.

According to the same report, Italy had transported through the Suez Canal 12,183 gas bombs, 3200 incendiary bombs, 265 tons of asphyxiants.

Italians' cynical torture of unprotected and inoffensive Ethiopian peasants of "helpless old people, women and children"—is in flagrant disregard of their pledged word in the 1925 protocol, which speaks of the use of gas as having "been justly condemned by the general opinion of the civilized world."

Civilization's Methods?

This has moved Sir Hesketh Bell, former Governor of Uganda and Northern Nigeria, to ask in a letter to the London Time, "Is the voice of collective civilization going to remain silent in the presence of the horrors that are being perepetrated?

Must uncivilized people believe that the latest war methods of the white man are all they may expect whenever a European nation covets the land that has been the home of their forbears for countless generations? Complacency toward such a situation may perhaps be politic in regard to the present European situation but that it will bring with it a terrible nemesis in days to come is a certainty."

British Fund Urged To Buy Airplanes For Ethiopian Defense

LONDON, April 6 (AP)—British feeling appeared to be rising against Italy today as Premier Benito Mussolini's troops marched deeper into Ethiopia on the eve of Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden's departure for Geneva to attend the League of Nations peace session.

The press published an appeal from Dr. Adjaz Wargneh C. Martin, Ethiopian Minister in London, asking 100,000 British to subscribe $50 each, at 2 per cent interest, to help the Ethiopians buy airplanes for defense of their country.

Some editorials urged speedy application of an oil sanction against Italy and imposition of a shipping embargo.

The Laborite Herald, describing alleged Italian gas attacks in Ethiopia as "hellish," demanded, "surely peaceful nations—not the least, the United States—cannot still be capable of selling the fuel which alone makes this abominable wickedness possible."

Foreign Secretary Eden will go to Geneva for the meeting Wednesday of the League Council's Conciliation Committee of 13, seeking definite Italo-Ethiopian peace negotiations.

Salvador de Madariaga of Spain, Chairman of the Committee, was expected to ask for instructions as to how to deal with Italy and Ethiopia, and also to request recommendations on the question of allegations that Italy has employed poison gas.

Informed sources believed the League's sanctions committee would meet after the Conciliation Committee's session, but doubt has been expressed generally by League sources that new sanctions would be invoked.

Italy Buys Less Oil In Roumania Because Of Tighter Credits

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Roumania — Difficulties of financing purchases, not political considerations, are behind the recent big decrease in Italian purchases of Roumanian oil.

Italy, not long ago, was buying half of Roumania's entire production, according to a leading oil operator. Some 79,000 tons of crude oil alone were exported for Italian account in January, 1936. Quite suddenly it was announced that Italy had practically disappeared from the market, turning to the United States for the major part of her supply.

Upon inquiry it has been discovered that the fact that Roumania is pledged to the sanctions group was not the deciding factor in Italy's sudden withdrawal from the Roumanian market, but because of monetary restrictions imposed by the Roumanian National Bank, which restrictions oblige the exporter or the purchaser of Roumanian goods to deposit a guarantee that the bank will come into possession of the proceeds resulting from the sale. The fact that only so-called "strong" monies are accepted in payment, which excludes the Italian lire, promises to prevent Italy from returning to the Roumanian market where oil is much cheaper than on the American market where credits are at present available, according to local Italian sources.

British Women Urge Oil Ban Against Italy

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON — Fourteen nationally organized associations of British women have joined, under the leadership of the Women's Peace Crusade, to urge the Government to support "with all its influence" the appeals which the Ethiopian people are making to the League of Nations.

The crisis in Europe, which has threatened danger uncomfortably near at hand, has, to a certain extent, turned public thinking from a war which is actually in progress to examination of difficulties at home. But the 14 associations of women are not to be sidetracked. War, they wish to remind the Government, is going on, and war must be stopped.

"Appalled," they declare, "by the intolerable sufferings of the Ethiopian people, and deeply moved by the appeals of its Government to the League, of which it is a member," they "urge that the application of economic sanctions should be continued and that the adoption of the oil sanction should no longer be delayed."

With regard to the European difficulties, the women are, they say, entirely at one with the British support of the sanctity of international obligations. They urge that the Government continues "without any relaxation" every effort to bring about a solution of the present situation and, for the future, loses no time in bringing about a world conference "to secure a frank examination of existing injustices and maladjustments in the stabilization of world peace."

South America Quadricentennials

(Continued from Page 1)

ment of the "natives" was a feature of the tableau and introduced a note of amusement into the entertainment.

Chile limited the celebrations of her discovery by Diego de Almagro to the issue of special postage stamps, for which there has been keen competition by foreign philatelists, and a series of college conferences on this remarkable one-eyed (El Tuerto) conquistador. Santiago, the capital city, is busy with its elaborate program of preparations for the 1941 anniversary, and the central government and the local municipality cannot come to an agreement regarding the correct date of the foundation of Valparaiso port, the "Pearl of the Pacific." The Finance Minister, supported by the majority of historians, contends that Valparaiso was not founded by Pedro de Valdivia until Sept. 3, 1543, and refuses to advance money for celebrations until documentary proof is produced to the contrary.

Observance of the Almagro anniversary was more of an educational rather than popular character. Newspapers and peridoicals issued special editions illustrative of the historical act and the significance of the anniversary was emphasized throughout national schools. The story of the expedition was broadcast. Diego de Almagro was partner and comrade of Pizarro in the conquest of Peru and, according to their private contract, the spoil was to be equally divided. Both conquistadors, however, wanted the "golden city" of Cuzco, capital of the Incan empire, but the dispute was terminated by an agreement on the part of Almagro to conquer territory to the south, of which the Indians, desirous of getting rid of their new masters had given glowing accounts.

Almagro took his name from his native place, Almagro, in Spain. He was the son of poor peasants and could neither read nor write, though he possessed the qualities of a great leader. He had lost an eye in the conquest of Peru but had won enormous wealth. He left Cuzco in July, 1535, with a force of 200 horsemen and 300 foot soldiers, the organization of the expedition costing 1,500,000 pesos, which was obtained by melting down Incan gold and silver. The Cordillera was crossed to Tupiza on the present Argentine frontier, and the mountains were crossed again for Almagro eventually to reach the longitudinal valley of Chile, in March-April, 1536, exactly 400 years ago. The conquistador was disappointed in Chile; to him it was not that "other California" of today. He returned to Peru but he never returned to the country he discovered.

G. B. S. Says New Play Is 'All About Geneva'

SOUTHAMPTON, Eng., April 6 (AP)—G. Bernard Shaw returned today from a world cruise, bringing with him a manuscript of a new play he calls "Geneva."

He started to write it while in Panama and completed it across the Pacific. He would not talk about it except to say: "It's all about Geneva."

Schedule of Fast Mail Steamers

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To Great Britain—France—Germany and Italy

Ships Leave New York Unless Otherwise Marked

Steamship	Sailings	Due	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
Washington	April 8	Cobh,	April 14	April 7, 8:00 pm	April 8, 8:00 am
Paris	April 11	Plymouth,	April 17	April 10, 8:00 pm	April 11, 8:00 am

To Australia and New Zealand

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
*Manuiwai	San Francisco, April 22	Apr. 17, 4:00 pm	Apr. 17, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Francisco, April 28	Apr. 23, 4:00 pm	Apr. 23, 7:30 pm
Monterey	San Pedro, April 30	Apr. 28, 4:00 pm	Apr. 28, 7:30 pm

To China and Japan

Steamship	Sailings	Mail Closes Boston	Mail Closes New York
President Coolidge	San Francisco, April 18	Apr. 13, 4:00 pm	Apr. 13, 7:30 pm

*Australia must be specially addressed.

Boy Scouts Send Appeal to Hitler

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Dorchester, Eng.

DORCHESTER Boy Scouts who look after the graves of German prisoners of war in Dorchester Cemetery sent the following cable to Reichsführer Adolf Hitler:

"Fifth Dorchester Scouts who welcomed your lads here last year and hope to meet them again soon and who are caring for the graves of your fellow countrymen at rest here, respectfully urge you to allow nothing to hinder the prospects of the peace. We want our friendship to continue. Please be willing to do anything for peace."

Forthcoming Christian Science Lectures

By Members of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship

Canada

British Columbia

Vancouver (Third Church): Orpheum Theater, Granville Street, 3 p. m., April 12.

Manitoba

Brandon: First Church United, 8:15 p. m., April 14

Winnipeg (First Church): Church Edifice, River Avenue and Nassau Street, 3 p. m. April 12. Radiocast 3 to 3:30 p. m., Station CJRC, 630 kilocycles.

Ontario

Fort Arthur: Trinity United Church, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Saskatchewan

Regina: Darke Hall, College Avenue, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Saskatoon: Third Avenue United Church, 8:30 p. m., April 16.

England

Derbyshire

Buxton: Opera House, 3 p. m., April 12.

Surrey

Kingston-on-Thames: Church Building, Penrhyn Road, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Sussex

Brighton: The Dome, 8 p. m., April 16.

France

Paris (First and Second Churches, and Society): Salle Gaveau, 45 rue La Boetie, 3 p. m., April 19. In French.

Nice: Continental Hotel, 3:30 p. m., April 23.

Germany

Berlin (First Church): Beethovensaal, Wothenerstrasse 32, 4:30 p. m., April 19. In English.

Switzerland

Geneva: Victoria Hall, Rue General Duvour, 8:30 p. m., April 21. In French.

Neuchatel: Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 23. In French.

Union of South Africa

Bloemfontein: Town Hall, 8:15 p. m., May 21.

Orange Free State
Transvaal

Boksburg: Town Hall, 8 p. m., May 26.

Germiston: 8 p. m., May 28.

United States

California

Auburn: Placer Union High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.

Brawley: Brawley Union High School, 3 p. m., April 12.

Burlingame: Burlingame High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 14.

Fresno: Fresno High School Auditorium, University and Echo, 8 p. m., April 17.

Richmond: Richmond Union High School, Twenty-third and Tulare Streets, 8 p. m., April 16.

Sacramento (Third Church): Memorial Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 14.

Santa Cruz: Mission Hill Junior High School, King Street, 3 p. m., April 12.

Sausalito: Central School Auditorium, Litho and Caledonia Streets, 8 p. m., April 13.

Walnut Grove: Walnut Grove School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 16.

Idaho

Payette: The Emma Theater, 3:15 p. m., April 12.

Illinois

Belleville: Belleville Township High School Auditorium, 2600 West Main Street, 3 p. m., April 12.

Canton: Knights of Pythias Hall, 131 East Chestnut Street, 3 p. m., April 12.

Chicago (Seventh Church): Church Edifice, 5318 Kenmore Avenue, 8 p. m., April 17.

Chicago (Eighth Church, Colored): Church Edifice, Michigan Avenue at East Forty-fourth Street, 8 p. m., April 16.

Chicago (Eleventh Church): Harding Theater, 2724 North Milwaukee Avenue, 12 m., April 16.

Chicago (Eighteenth Church): Church Auditorium, 7262 Coles Avenue, 8 p. m., April 14.

Chicago (auspices South Side Churches): Avalon Theater, 1645 East Seventy-ninth Avenue, 8 p. m., April 14.

Evanston (Second Church): Auditorium, Haven School, Lincoln Street and Prairie Avenue, 8 p. m., April 14.

Freeport: Masonic Temple, 8 p. m., April 14.

Sterling: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 16.

Iowa

Cedar Falls: Congregational Church, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

Cedar Rapids: Church Edifice, 8 p. m., April 16.

Keokuk: Senior High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 13.

Newton: Church Edifice, 703 South Second Avenue, West, 8 p. m., April 16.

Kansas

Belleville: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

Fort Scott: Church Edifice, 301 South Main Street, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

McPherson: Congregational Church, 224 South Maple, 3 p. m., April 12.

Osawatomie: High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 14.

Massachusetts

Boston (The Mother Church): Church Edifice, Norway, Falmouth, and St. Paul Streets, 7:45 p. m., April 13.

Needham: Needham Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 13.

Winchester: Town Hall, 8 p. m., April 14.

Michigan

Albion: Washington Gardner High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 13.

Battle Creek: W. K. Kellogg High School, 8 p. m., April 17.

Cadillac: Congregational Church, 8 p. m., April 13.

Fennville: High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Flint (First Church): Longfellow Junior High School, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Kalamazoo (First Church): Central High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 16.

Royal Oak: Senior High School Auditorium, 709 North Washington Avenue, 8 p. m., April 14.

Traverse City: High School Auditorium, Seventh and Pine Streets, 3:30 p. m., April 12.

Minnesota

Red Wing: Church Edifice, Seventh and Bush Streets, 3 p. m., April 12.

White Bear Lake: Avalon Theater, 4 p. m., April 12.

Missouri

Kansas City (Third Church): Church Edifice, Fortieth and Walnut Streets, 8 p. m., April 17

New Jersey

Atlantic City (Second Church): Vernon Room Haddon Hall, South North Carolina Avenue and Boardwalk, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Collingswood: Collingswood High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Rutherford: Union Junior High School, Union and Springfield Avenues, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

Westwood: High School, Mill Street and Third Avenue, 3:30 p. m., April 12.

New York

Albany: Capitol Theater, Chapel Street, 3:30 p. m., April 12.

Brooklyn (Third Church): Church Edifice, East Twenty-first Street at Albemarle Road, 8:15 p. m., April 17.

Nyack: Nyack High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 12.

Ohio

Cleveland Heights: Cleveland Heights High School Auditorium, 3:30 p. m., April 12.

Dayton (Second Church): Memorial Hall, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Ravenna: Ravenna High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 12.

Warren: Konold Auditorium, Harding High School Elm Road N. E. and Atlantic Street N. E., 3 p. m., April 12.

Oklahoma

Hobart: First Christian Church, Second and Main Streets, 8 p. m., April 18.

Oklahoma City (First Church): Shrine Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 17.

Oregon

Klamath Falls: Fremont School Auditorium, 715 High Street, 8:15 p. m., April 13. Radiocast Station KFJI, 1180 kilocycles.

Pennsylvania

Easton: Easton High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Philadelphia (Sixth Church): Church Building, 4720 Leiper Street, Frankford, 8 p. m., April 16. Radiocast Station WPEN, 920 kilocycles.

Sewickley: High School Auditorium, Harbaugh and Peeble Streets, 8:15 p. m., April 14.

Texas

Fort Worth (First Church): Paschal High School, 8 p. m., April 17.

Houston (Second Church): John H. Reagan High School Auditorium, Thirteenth and Arlington, 8 p. m., April 16.

San Antonio (First Church): Municipal Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 14.

Washington

Bellingham: Church Auditorium, Forest and Maple Streets, 8 p. m., April 13.

Edmonds: Auditorium, Edmonds High School 3 p. m., April 12.

Everett (First Church): Masonic Temple, Wetmore and Everett Avenue, 8 p. m., April 14.

Kirkland: Kirkland High School Auditorium, 8 p. m., April 16.

Tacoma (Third Church): Jason Lee Intermediate School, North Sixth Street and Sprague Avenue, 8 p. m., April 13.

Yakima (First Church): Capitol Theater, 8 p. m., April 17.

Wisconsin

Eau Claire: Senior High School Auditorium, 8:15 p. m., April 13.

Jefferson: Allen Theater, 8:15 p. m., April 16.

Milwaukee (Fourth Church): Church Edifice, 2519 East Kenwood Boulevard, 8 p. m., April 14.

Christian Science Services on Radio

(All times given are local)

New England

Massachusetts

Boston—The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WORL, 920kc, on April 12; May 3, 10, June 7, 14; July 5, 12; shortwave station WIXAL 10:12 a. m., (11.79mc), and 7 p. m. (6.0mc) on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6

Eastern States

Florida

Jacksonville—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WJAX, 900kc, on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

New York

New York City—Sixth Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WMCA, 570kc, on April 12, 19, 26.

Pennsylvania

Pittsburgh—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KDKA, 980kc; also W8XK 15.2mc on April 19, May 17, June 21, July 19, Aug. 16.

Central States

Illinois

Chicago—Seventh Church of Christ, Scientist 10:45 a. m., WCFL, 970kc; also W9XAA 11.93mc, on April 12 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Minnesota

Minneapolis—Second Church of Christ, Scientist, 10:45 a. m., WDGY, 1180kc, on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2, Sept. 6, Oct. 4, Nov. 1, Dec. 6.

Ohio

Cleveland—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., WHK, 1390kc, on April 12, 26 May 10, 24; June 14, 28; July 12, 26.

Texas

Beaumont—First Church of Christ, Scientist 11 a. m., KFDM, 560kc, on April 19, May 3, 17; June 7, 21; July 5, 19.

Pacific States

California

Long Beach—First Church of Christ, Scientist 8 p. m., KFOX, 1250kc, on April 12, 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31; June 7, 14, 21, 28.

Territories

Hawaii

Honolulu—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m., KGMB, 1320kc, on May 3, June 7, July 5, Aug. 2.

Canada

Ontario

Toronto—First Church of Christ, Scientist, 11 a. m. CFRB, 690kc, on April 12, 19, 26; May 3, 10, 17, 24, 31.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

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ROOMS AND BOARD

WASHINGTON, D. C., 1616 Manchester Lane N. W.—Ideal summer location; large corner room, private bath, in spacious, beautifully appointed private home; near public golf course, tennis courts and bridal paths; excellent meals; transients accommodated. Tel. Geo. 0811.

TORONTO, ONT.—Comfortable rooms for business men or women; home cooking. 106 Bedford Road.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

ORGANIST—Music college graduate; experienced; Christian Science church preferred. Manhattan, Bronx, New Jersey, N. WILLIAM HOOPS, 331 Orange Rd., Montclair, N. J.

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ATTENDANT-COMPANION, well-trained, efficient; excellent references. Box C-6, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

UNIVERSITY graduate desires position; accountant-bookkeeper; 13 years in charge of accounting department of corporation; tax reports. Box A-14, 712 Fulton Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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More Jail Sentences For Law Violators Urged in Cincinnati

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CINCINNATI, Ohio — Imposing fines on law violators who are well able to pay them has little effect on crime reduction, Dean K. Ruth, secretary of the Cincinnati Regional Crime Committee, declares in a special report on liquor law enforcement in the local Municipal Court.

In his report, Mr. Ruth pointed out that in this region 28 per cent of the persons arrested on charges of drunkenness were sentenced to jail in 1935, whereas but one "bootlegger" arrested for transporting, possessing or selling illicit liquor was thus sentenced. These violators either were fined or dismissed, after which they probably returned to their rackets to work with increased zeal to make up for the time and money spent in court, Mr. Ruth declared.

"Most people dislike imprisonment," stated Mr. Ruth. "Persons convicted of misdemeanors generally have less desire to be committed to the workhouse than to receive any other sentence. The scales of justice must then be slightly unbalanced when the petty offender is placed behind the bars while the real culprit receives no penalty whatsoever."

Virginia Strengthens Antigambling Laws

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Gov. George C. Peery has signed a bill to enable the Commonwealth to curb violations of the antigambling laws. The law aims at communities which have winked at gambling despite the previous efforts of the Governor.

The law enables either the Commonwealth's attorney or the Attorney General to "maintain and institute a suit in equity in the name of the State, upon the relation of such Commonwealth's attorney or the Attorney General, to enjoin and restrain such person from committing or permitting such prohibited act or acts."

DELAWARE

WILMINGTON

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A Great Store—In a Great City

The Official Boy Scout Store of Delaware and the Del-Mar-Va Peninsula
6TH and MARKET ST.

I. ELMER PERRY CO.

Discriminating People Demand Our
"IEPCO"
Coal—Coke—Wood—Oil
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29th and Boulevard WILMINGTON, DEL.

CONCORD LUMBER COMPANY
LUMBER AND BUILDING MATERIAL
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS PAINTS
Showroom: 8th and Orange Streets

EVERYBODY'S STORE
CROSBY & HILL COMPANY
A Friendly Department Store
605-07-09 Market Street, Wilmington, Del.

WHERE YOUR EVERY NEED AND PROBLEM CAN BE SOLVED
GRASS SEED and LOMA for Your Lawn

ALFRED D. PEOPLES
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Electric Refrigerators
Radios
620 W. 9th Street Phone 28615

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BOOKS *and* STATIONERY
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PHONE 7345

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Plant and Store—115 W. 9th St.
Dry Cleaning in our plant will keep your clothes in good condition.
We Specialize in Blocking Knit Wear

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

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We make shoes longer, wider or narrower. We take gaps out of sides of your shoes. We make high vamps lower guaranteeing perfect fit and comfort. We resole and rebuild all types of shoes. We convert suede into kid. We put new straps on all kinds of shoes. Telephone District 6273. Watch for name. Low prices.

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Successor to
GEORGE R. GRAY
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Phone Metropolitan 4567

DIST. OF COLUMBIA

WASHINGTON
(Continued)

Satisfied Customers Our Aim
I. Y. CHISWELL
GENERAL AUTOMOBILE REPAIRING
Plymouth and De Soto Service a Specialty
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Special prices on Eugene and Croquignole Permanent Waves on Mondays and Wednesdays.
Phone NAtional 6061

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See Our Gorgeous Display of
Easter Lilies ..... 1.00 to 3.00 each
Hydrangeas ..... 1.50 to 2.50
Baby Rambler Roses ..... 1.50 and 2.00
Wear one of Roaks Corsages ..... 1.00 up

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Auburn Theatre Bldg. Phone 980

FOR EASTER
The Newest in
Suits, Topcoats
Shoes and Furnishings
L. E. FLANDERS
62 Court Street

LOOK YOUR BEST!
Buy EASTER *Accessories at*
L. C. NUTTERS
46-48 Court Street
New Silk Dresses, New Kid Gloves, Smart Easter Handbags, Jewelry, New Skirts and Blouses, Silk Hosiery—the new spring shades.

Bain's DYE HOUSE
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Cleaners and Dyers
Plain Garments, 75c Tel. 1624

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SERVICE — F. A. CLOUGH — REPUTATION
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H. L. GATCHELL
Plumbing—Heating—Metal Work
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Boys' Clothing, Sweaters, Sports Clothes, Caps and Furnishings
Special Graduation Suits for Grammar and High School Boys

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THE FRANKLIN HAT and GIFT SHOP
17 Franklin Street
NEW SPRING HATS, YARNS AND GIFTS

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LORD BROTHERS
Grocers
RUMFORD
ALL PHOSPHATE
BAKING POWDER
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Crystal House Candies
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Also choice selection of Bon Bons, Salted Nuts, etc
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76 South Main Street, Brewer, Maine
All Kinds of Laundry Service
Better Work Our Motto
MAY WE SERVE YOU?

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72 Main Street
is a good place to buy your shoes—
RED CROSS, WALK-OVER, and SELBY SHOES

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at all times in women's, misses', boys' and girls' clothing, and varied accessories; blankets, sheets, silks, linens, etc.

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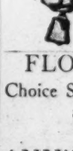

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The Modern Corset Shop
BEDELL & FRANK
91 Lisbon Street
"Perfect Fit Guaranteed"

New Style and Beauty for Easter
Featuring
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ORIGINALS
5.00 and up
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39c a pound and up

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is careful, tested waving. For your next permanent try
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Smiling Cow
Easter Cards, Toys
Unusual Bridge Gifts
Reasonably priced gifts
Strand Theatre Bldg.
Tel. 741-R

FLOWERS *for Easter*
Choice Selections of Cut Flowers and Potted Plants
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ANN'S FLOWER SHOP
40 Ash Street, opp. Post Office

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Exquisite Toiletries
for the
Easter Time
by
LUCIEN LELONG
OWEN, MOORE'S
PORTLAND, MAINE

Langley's
J. O. LANGLEY
630-634 Congress St.
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Famous for Quality Food and Service
When in Portland, give us a call.

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Open daily 9 to 11 a. m., except Saturday
Look for New Hampshire display advertisements in the news section.

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You'll always do better at LINCOLN'S 26 Pleasant St.
Concord's Leading Home Furnishers

Nelson — Standard Plumbing — Tel. 1046
Master Craft — Pays for itself with Enduring Service and Savings
Dane — American Radiator Heating

M. D. Ross Chevrolet Co.
Cars — Trucks
Sales and Service
Telephone 1133—1134
49 So. Main Street Concord, N. H.

Get to Know
Har-Mac Good Clothes
at
Hardy and McSwiney's
31 North Main Street

RUGS Oriental—Domestic—
Hand Cleaned, Repaired by Native Armenians
SARAYDARIAN & CO.
33 No. Main St. Tel. Concord 1652

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Dress, Street, Sport and Comfort Shoes
Sizes to 10. Widths to EEE
Priced from $1.65 to $3.35
Also GIFT Dept.—Linens, Pottery, Tapestries, China, etc.
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20 School Street

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CONCORD
(Continued)

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Direct Receivers of
YANKEE BRAND OYSTERS
Opened and on the Half Shell
New Pack of MONARCH Canned Goods
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Boutwell Mortuary
Complete Funeral Services
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Higher Quality—Prompt Delivery
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For Spring in New England
The Wardrobe Suit Is Perfect!
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Fitch's Tea Room
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Candies and Ices
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Yours to Command
They are installing Venetian Blinds everywhere nowadays.
We feature the Kirsch—the Best Venetian Blind made.
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INSURANCE
of All Kinds
2 South Main St

NEW HAMPSHIRE

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Federal Savings
AND LOAN ASSOCIATION
Offers

$100 par value shares on a convenient easy payment plan. Your investment insured up to $5000.

Last dividend 4%. 1% extra for systematic savings.

Or, you may obtain a loan to purchase a home at repayment rates which compare favorably with rent.

Full particulars on application.

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Prettiest—HATS—Smartest

Whatever type you wish—from pillbox to cartwheel, tailored, conservative or daring.

Good news! Prices are lower this year!

MISS LILI CHARTIER
Winning Fashions for Easter
A Tempting Array of DRESSES and ENSEMBLES, Tailored or Frilly Ones
66 HANOVER STREET

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Manufacturers of Builders' Finish
MARTIN-SENOUR
Monarch Paint
100% PURE
Interior, Exterior, Quick Drying Enamels, Varnishes.
Office and Factory, 485 Elm Street

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Easter Handkerchiefs
We Have a New and Varied Line
Come In and Make Your Selections
YE QUAKER SHOP
59 HANOVER STREET

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The Leavitt Co.
Fashion Headquarters for Easter
A Thousand Coats and Suits!
New Things for the Whole Family
Gay Accessories—EVERYTHING

A. L. FRANKS & CO.
1196 ELM STREET
Electrical Contractors
Appliances Oil Burners
PHONES 667 AND 668

McLane and Taylor
The largest fur storage vaults in New Hampshire.
REPAIRING REMODELING
CLEANING STORAGE
Simply bring or send your work and we will put it in the condition you wish it to be.
624 WILLOW STREET Phone 1480

MAISONETTE FROCKS
Lovely and Springlike
COTTONS-LINENS-LACES
SILKS-BOUCLES
$2.50 to $14.75
For Appointment call 271
MRS. ROSCOE GHIPMAN
58 South Mammouth Rd.

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Meats, Groceries, Vegetables and Fruits
Phone 2800 31 Main Street

COLBURN'S FOOD SHOP
7 Temple Street Phone 986

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Men's Suit Cleaned and Pressed and Delivered, 50c
Just Call 396
for 3-Hour Service
HALPRIN & SON
85 Daniels St., Corner Penhallow St.

SMART
NEW SUITS and TOPCOATS
for Spring
STETSON HATS
SNUGFELT HATS
PEARSON & KNOWLES CO.
82 FLEET STREET

Spring Hats
All the important "Suit-Hats," all the "Period Hats," and every new silhouette. Prices $1.98 to $10.
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31 Pleasant Street
Opp. Post Office

A Foundation Garment from
THE CROWLEY CORSET SHOPPE
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NEWPORT CREAMERY
WHOLESALE and RETAIL
Milk, Cream, Butter, Buttermilk
We invite you to inspect our Plant at any time
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D. J. Sullivan Company
Coal
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Newport's Modern Department Store
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THE VERY HIGHEST GRADE Butter that can be produced, sold at
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Member of the Florist Telegraph Delivery Association
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TAILORING
to Ladies and Gentlemen
ALTERATIONS
MacLENNAN
207 Thames Street Tel. 940

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William Leys Dry Goods Company
Newport's Progressive Department Store
Telephone 2100 135-137 Thames St.

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TIMKEN
SILENT AUTOMATIC
OIL BURNERS

LAWSON MOTOR SALES
CHEVROLET
Only Authorized Chevrolet Sales and Service Agency in Newport, R. I.
Authorized FIRESTONE TIRE Dealer
Tel. 703 37 MILL STREET

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Real Estate and Insurance
37 Bellevue Avenue Tel. 4200

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ROLLINSON *and* HEY
PRINTERS
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For Home-made
CANDIES
Tel. WIlliams 0780 Washington Pk.

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BRATTLEBORO

J. E. MANN, Inc.
Come in and see our latest Spring Styles.
COATS, SUITS, DRESSES
MILLINERY
Be sure to ask for and save Thriftties.
106-108 MAIN STREET

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LYNCHBURG

CRUTCHFIELD'S
Cleaners and Dyers
Telephones 504-505-506
Lynchburg, Virginia

BIBEE'S
Lynchburg's Own Chain
Groceries — Choice Meats

Shop at
MILLNER'S
for Advanced Spring Styles
TELEPHONE 3040
LYNCHBURG VIRGINIA

DOYLE, *Florists*
"Flowers—according to Doyle"
TELEPHONE 892
MEMBERS OF THE FLORISTS' TELEGRAPH DELIVERY ASSOCIATION

White Star Steam Laundry
TELEPHONE 812
We Specialize in Washing Blankets and Window Shades
We also have
FINISHED FAMILY SERVICE
ROUGH DRY
THRIFTY SERVICE
WET WASH

D. Moses & Co.
New Spring Styles Arriving Daily
Telephone 861
916 Main St. Lynchburg, Va.

NEWPORT NEWS

SILK CREPE SLIPS
With 3 Initial Embroidered Monogram
$1.98
NACHMAN'S
Cor. 32nd St. and Washington Ave.

FALCONER'S
111 WASHINGTON AVENUE
Complete Line of
Toilet Goods

You'll Find Quality and Value at
PENDER STORES
Located in Almost Every City in Virginia and North Carolina
FRUIT CAKE
See our advertisement under "Norfolk" next Monday.

NORFOLK

The EWART CAFETERIAS
112-114 MARKET STREET
Next Door Pendee's Dept. Grocery
NORFOLK, VA.
112-114 N. 5th St. Richmond, Va. | 522 13th St., N. W. Washington, D. C.

PORTSMOUTH

STANDARD HARDWARE Corp.
HARDWARE *and* BUILDING MATERIALS
603 Middle St. Ph. Portsmouth 1061

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HUMPTY DUMPTY SHOE SHOPPE
4 Doors West of Byrd Theatre
(Open Sat. Eves. until 9 Phone 4-9927)

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"Mother's Real Helper"
927 to 933 W. MARSHALL STREET
DIAL 3-1911

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Flowers and Plants
of
Quality and Economy
FALLON, *Florist*

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QUALITY PRODUCTS
Bush Flora Shoe Co.
Sole Agents for
Selby's Arch Preserver Shoes
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Also
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INCORPORATED
"Fashions for Men"
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Sponsoring Smart Apparel for Women and Misses
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MAGIC CITY LAUNDRY, Inc.
"At Memorial Bridge"
Dial 7718—7719 Roanoke, Va.

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MILK BUTTER
ICE CREAM
Clover Creamery Co., Inc.
ROANOKE, VA.

FOOT SAVER SHOES
— New Short Back Last —
"Fit the foot in motion"
PROPST-CHILDRESS CO.

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"Cheer Up"
ELITE LAUNDRY CO.
PHONE 21-125
Send us your rugs, curtains and draperies to be laundered or dry cleaned.
We Do Excellent Dye Work

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BEAUTY SHOP
Culture Reflectory
Expert Service and Advice Pertaining to Branches of Beauty Culture
Coyle & Richardson Block
Phone Cap. 37-151
Branch 13

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"Cheer Up"
PEERLESS
ELITE LAUNDRY CO
House Cleaning Time. Send your rugs, curtains, draperies for Dry Cleaning or Laundry.
Phone 9109
16th St. and 11th Ave., Huntington, Va.

A Good Store to Visit
Merchandise Reliable
Prices Most Reasonable
O. J. MORRISON DEPT. STORE
831 FOURTH AVE. *All Busses Stop There*

ART LINEN SHOP
Linens Handkerchiefs
Underwear
309-311 9TH STREET

A. J. SHEETS
Merchant Tailor
PRICES MODERATE
203 Union Bk. Bldg. Tel. 22027

Stall No. 6 Phone 25161
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Poultry, Butter, Eggs
STOP AND SHOP MARKET
Third Avenue and Eighth Street

Mootz
Jumbo Bread
Wrapped in Gingham Wrapper

BAILEY'S CAFETERIA
GOOD FOOD
REASONABLE PRICES
EXCELLENT SERVICE
410-412 9TH STREET

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Bockway Plumbing Co.
Plumbing—Heating
Ventilating
Sanitary Engineers
ESTIMATORS CONSULTANTS
1321 FOURTH AVENUE

U. S. TIRES
GENERAL ELECTRIC WASHERS
REFRIGERATORS AND RADIOS
Convenient Terms
Thackston Bros. Tire Co.
6th Avenue, 10th Street Phone 5171

For a Better Longer-Lasting Job—Use
SHERWIN-WILLIAMS
PAINTS-VARNISHES-LACQUERS-ENAMELS
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EAT AT
HENDERSON'S
(Air Cooled)
Twelfth and Chapline Street
(Opp. Post Office)
BREAKFAST : : LUNCH
DINNER

LANGHANS
Exquisite Flowers
1217 Chapline Street

Canada

ALBERTA

BANFF

THE ODD CRAFT SHOPS
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S WEAR
IMPORTED NOVELTIES
SOUVENIRS
Blanket Sport Coats a Specialty

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Launderers, Cleaners, Dyers
Try Our "THRIFTY SERVICE"
6c per pound
PHONE R 2051
730 2ND AVE., WEST Calgary

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BINNINGS
LIMITED
Coats—Suits—Dresses
Millinery—Lingerie
Hosiery
118 EIGHTH AVENUE, W.

KRAFT'S QUALITY FURS
We Have a Full Range of
COATS and NECKPIECES
EXPERT FUR REMODELING
KRAFT THE FURRIER LTD.
Est. 1905 222 8th Ave., W. Calgary

CALGARY (Continued)

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GROCETERIA LTD.
"Operating Retail Stores Throughout Alberta"

Hudson's Bay Company
"The Bay" is the place to come for beautiful furniture, rugs, drapes, fine china . . . all that makes your home the dearest spot on earth. Phone M83.

Phone M 4344 *Estimates Given*
Crossland & Beale, Ltd.
DECORATORS
WALL PAPER and PAINTS
City Hall Corner

FRANK C. LOWE
Insurance Advisor
Specializing in
Retirement Annuity Bonds
Representing
CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE CO.
R 2011 R 1376
Phone M 9266 Res. Phone H 2523

Flowers for All Occasions
STANLEY HENDERSON
Florist
814 FIRST STREET WEST

Finest Dairy Products
CO-OP MILK and CREAM
NUMAID BUTTER
Phone M-5426 for Service

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Shop at Edmonton's Own Store
AN INSTITUTION THAT HAS SERVED THE CITY AND COUNTRY FOR 48 YEARS.
JOHNSTONE WALKER
LIMITED

LAMB BROS.
"Shoemakers Since Boyhood"
We pay return postage on all repair work mailed to us if over $1.00
10505 JASPER AVE. EDMONTON, ALTA.

Hudson's Bay Company
INCORPORATED 2nd MAY 1670
Spring Suggests New Millinery
We invite you to select your new hat in our Second Floor Millinery Department. All colors, styles and materials in the smartest of new hats for your selection.

Poole Construction Company Limited
733 Tegler Building, Edmonton, Alta.
Telephone 24441
Building—Alterations—Valuations
Remodelling—All Trades

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Canada's Quality Footwear
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Walk-Rite Style Shoppe Ltd.
10171-3 101ST ST., EDMONTON, ALTA.

Edmonton City Dairy
LIMITED
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SAFEWAY STORES
DISTRIBUTION WITHOUT WASTE
Better Foods at Lower Prices

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Launderers Dry Cleaners
For quick and efficient service in Laundry and Dry Cleaning

Rumford's
Phone • • • 86311

FOOT SAVER SHOE AGENCY

Rannard's
WINNIPEG SASKATOON

RED & WHITE STORES
Preference Given to Made-in-Canada Goods, Operated Co-operatively, Sponsored in Western Canada by
Western Grocers Limited
Head Office: WINNIPEG, CANADA

HELEN B. McBRIDE
A smart selection of New Spring Millinery
A VISIT WILL BE APPRECIATED
405 Portage Ave., cor. Kennedy St.
Phone 80 855

When in Need
of
BUILDERS' SUPPLIES
or
COAL WOOD COKE
Phone 22222
THE WINNIPEG SUPPLY AND FUEL CO., LTD.
812 BOYD BUILDING

ASHDOWN'S
MAIN STREET AT BANNATYNE AVE.
Specializing in Quality
Hardware, Paints, Kitchenware, Electricals, Sporting Goods, Furniture, Floor Coverings.
Reasonable Prices—Prompt Service

MANITOBA (Continued)

PIGGLY WIGGLY
TURN TO QUALITY
TURN TO ECONOMY
Piggly Wiggly (Canadian) Ltd.
Operating 22 Modern Food Markets in Winnipeg

Hudson's Bay Company
Lady Hudson Felts
For Your Easter Bonnet
$5.00
Lilt of Spring in their clear-cut mannish lines. London Tan, Corporal Beige, Navy Blue and other new colors.
HATS Second Floor

COOPER & McCLUSKY HARDWARE
(Formerly opposite North Car Barns)
ANNOUNCE THE OPENING OF THEIR NEW STORE AT
1465 MAIN STREET
Three Doors North of Inkster Blvd.
Our opening sale will feature several Monitor-advertised products.
1465 MAIN ST. Phone 53377

THE ABSOLUTELY SAFE MILK
Crescent Milk
Crescent Creamery Company, Ltd.
SHERBURN ST., WINNIPEG 37-101

"Better *MILLINERY* at Lower Prices"
THE ROSE HAT SHOP
265 Kennedy St., Near Portage Ave.

Complete Stock of Smart Styles
SHOES Young men swing to suede shoes, Brown and Grey along with Tans in brogue, tongues and plain toe. Also wing stitching **$5.55**

Easter Shoe Parade Demands
THOMSON & POPE
Shoes for Men 379½ Portage Avenue

THE BLOSSOM FLORISTS
1406 Main Street
SPECIAL FOR EASTER
A full line of pot plants. Easter Lilies, Hydrangeas, Spiraeas, and Rose Bushes
Special Easter Bouquets $1.00
Phone 55550 *Members T. D. S.* Order Early

Dependable Service
For Every Member of the Family
Peerless Laundry
55-59 PEARL ST Phone 22818

ONTARIO

HAMILTON

MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU
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32 Emerald Street S. Baker 3320

It's Easter Time at
ROBINSONS
GLORIOUS NEW FASHIONS
for Yourself and Your Home
at Hamilton's Shopping Centre
THE G.W. ROBINSONS CO. LTD.

HAVE YOU TRIED Jackson's THORO-BAKE BREAD?
• The loaf with the crispy crust •
JACKSON'S BREAD Limited

HAMILTON'S DRUGS, Ltd.
7 STORES
Easter Cards and Novelties
We deliver anything anywhere.

Importers British Woolens and Haberdashery
BURBERRY COATS BORSALINO HATS

FASHION-CRAFT
51-53 KING STREET EAST
P. I. GAHAGAN, Mgr. Tel. BAKER 2786

"Hill's Better Bread"
ROLLS AND CAKES
R. B. HILL'S BAKERY
139 Charlton Avenue West
Phone Regent 478—A driver will call

Shoes Rebuilt Like New
SUPER "SERVIS" SHOE REBUILDERS
"The Utmost in Service"
Just Phone—We Do the Rest
In HAMILTON
IT'S
WILSON'S SHOE STORE
Established in '63
73 KING STREET, EAST

ONTARIO

LONDON

AN ALL CANADIAN ORGANIZATION

EVERYONE'S FRIEND
Silverwood's DAIRY PRODUCTS
Jersey Milk, Safe Milk, Homo Milk, Cream, Buttermilk, Creamery Butter, Ice Cream, all flavors, and special creations.
QUALITY—SERVICE
We Aim to Be Worthy
Plants at
LONDON, TORONTO, HAMILTON, WINDSOR, KITCHENER, ST. CATHARINES, PETERBOROUGH, BRANTFORD, SARNIA, CHATHAM, STRATFORD, GUELPH, WOODSTOCK, ELMIRA, UCKNOW, NORTH BAY, SUDBURY, CAYUGA, CARGIL

We sell a complete line of
RADIOS—All Waves
Everything Electrical for the Laundry and Guaranteed Bargain Carpet Sweepers
WAUGH & MacKEWN
ELECTRICAL SALES and SERVICE
368 DUNDAS STREET MET. 1767

On your street every weekday
CANADA BREAD
Over 100 Varieties of Cakes and Sweet Goods
E. D. REDFEARN, Mgr. MET 944

• CUMMING •
The Clothier
Special Sale
Made to Your Measure
Men's Suits $19.75
Medium Light and Dark
246 DUNDAS STREET
Also at Galt and Stratford

Jackson
Cleaner and Dyer
of Recognized Ability
LONDON and SARNIA
5 Telephones, 6 Motor Deliveries

Our Famous Thrifty Special
Finished Flat Work 49c
7 lb. or More at 7c per lb.
All Shirts added to bundle, 10c each
AYLMER STEAM LAUNDRY
AND DRY CLEANERS
487 Richmond Street MET. 5100
ADAM PALMER, Mgr.

"SUPERTEST"
TRADE MARK
Superior Products that cost no more than the ordinary kind. Service that brings you back again and again.
Stations throughout Ontario and Quebec
SUPERTEST PETROLEUM CORP., LTD.

Middlesex Motors Ltd.
Ford
50 employees. Modern equipment. 5 greasing pits. Repairs to all makes of cars.
447 Talbot St. at Queens Ave. Met. 1840

Ontario Furniture Ltd.
Homefurnishers
For forty years this store has been recognized as the *Furniture House of Western Ontario*
528-530 DUNDAS STREET Phone Met. 1173

For Value and Fashion
Shop at
Smallman & Ingram
Limited
"Western Ontario's Big Department Store"

William Martin Fuel Co.
'blue coal' All Sizes
COKE—CANNEL
ROOSEVELT SMOKELESS
Fuel perfection for your selection.
737 Richmond St. Phone Met. One-One-One

Carling Insurance Agency
We Solicit Your Continued Good Will and Patronage
We represent thirty of the largest companies for every form of insurance.
MARKET LANE, London Met. 2322

Latest Publications for Sale or to Rent
Wendell Holmes Bookshops
London (2 shops) St. Thomas

CARTERS AWNINGS
Canvas Goods
96 King Street Met. 1434

ESTABLISHED 1854
Westland Bros.
Paint—Wallpaper
Painting—Decorating
156 WORTLEY ROAD Met. 1380

DAWKINS and DAWKINS
OPTOMETRISTS
Successors to
Cairncross Optical Co.
MET 33 426 CLARENCE ST.

Advance Hardware
Choice Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, etc.
Screen Windows and Doors
Depend on Us for Service
C. H. CORSAUT
706 HAMILTON ROAD Fair. 218

ONTARIO

LONDON (Continued)

Cliff Robinson
4 Stores
Quality Meats Provisions
Noted for Better Values, Better Merchandise and Better Service
MAIN STORE
MET. 7111
Richmond North
Met. 167
Wharncliffe South Dundas East
Met. 4568 970
Full Line of Groceries
at Our
London South Store—Met. 4568
which we are remodeling immediately to be one of the finest in the city

OTTAWA

THE CITIZEN PUBLISHING CO. Ltd.
Invites readers of the Monitor who wish to support an Ottawa daily newspaper to subscribe for
The Ottawa Evening Citizen

Murphy-Gamble
LIMITED
An Optical Salon
More Modern
More Efficient
INSURANCE GILL, WELCH & MULLIGAN
Since 1870 Ottawa Limited Q 500

TORONTO

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Kate J. Nicol
Woolnough Foundations
Models of Beauty and Excellence
Splendid assortment of Hosiery and Lingerie. Our goods are reasonably priced. A nice store to shop in.
RAnd. 2129 32 BLOOR ST., W.

ALWAYS ASK FOR
CANADA BREAD
"The Quality Goes In Before the Name Goes On"

The Stoodleigh
CAFETERIAS
RESTAURANTS
SODA FOUNTAINS
Toronto

---

3 Chapels in TORONTO
Dependable Funeral Service
McDougall & Brown
Limited
St. Clair and Pinewood MElrose 2423

Miss Puritan Says:
Why not have my routeman call for your laundry and drycleaning?
Call me at KINGSDALE 5171
Puritan Laundress & Drycleaning Service
292 BRUNSWICK AVENUE

CANTILEVER SHOES
Where Foot Comfort Reigns Supreme
18 Bloor St. W.
MI. 5222

DOMINION MUTUAL INSURANCE AGENCY
DON S. HOOD, Representative
EL. 7207 TORONTO Ly. 7795
25% Dividend Savings
FIRE — AUTOMOBILE

All Kinds of Printing and yet only one kind—Good Printing.
McLEOD & KENNEY
Commercial and Society PRINTERS
89 CHURCH STREET Phone Elgin 7908

Flowers for Every Occasion
S. E. GROVE
Florist
Phone Gerr. 4201 269 Danforth Ave.

Charelaine Beauty Salon
Oil Permanent Wave
Special 2.50
Oil Shampoo and Finger Wave, 9 to 12 a. m., 75c
7 Adelaide West, Room 827 Elgin 1913

Purchase Your New 1936
WESTINGHOUSE REFRIGERATORS
now on display at
West Toronto Music Co.
2989 DUNDAS ST., W. JU. 2424
Easy terms and no finance company need.

R. S. PETERSON
OXO
Groceries, Fruits, Provisions
95 SPENCER AVE.
at KING ST. W.
Phone Lakeside 0688

Say REVITALIZED
Whenever you require dry cleaning call us and ask for "REVITALIZED" Dry Cleaning. It is much better than just dry cleaning.
LLOYDBROOK 2161
TORONTO LAUNDERERS AND DRY CLEANERS

ONTARIO

TORONTO (Continued)

Acme Farmers Dairy, Ltd.

Milk, Cream
Butter
Ice Cream
Eggs
Midway 3541

Good Shoes for All Occasions

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORE Ltd.

106 YONGE STREET TORONTO

ELGIN 5757

Mary MacPherson CORSET SHOP

Located in Room 216 at
229 Yonge St., Cor. Shuter
Expert Fittings by Experienced Corsetiere

DOAN

COAL COMPANY, LIMITED

Your Patronage Is Solicited

COAL COKE

LL. 3131

WINDSOR

Smart
Millinery Styles
for **EASTER**
also
Dresses — Lingerie
and Hosiery

THE C. H. **SMITH** COMPANY LIMITED

Men's Spring Outfits

LONDON *Styling*
Quality Materials and Tailoring

Suits $25 to $55
Topcoats $22.50 to $55

Ed Laird
415 Ouellette
Windsor Canada

DRINK MORE MILK

Walkerside DAIRY LIMITED

PHONE 4-2547

MILK—CREAM—BUTTERMILK

Smart Man Tailored Suits
with the "Bond Street" air
GENUINE IMPORTED TWEEDS
Also Stylish Fur Neckpieces
Convenient Budget Plan
L. P. LAZARE & CO. Ltd.
14 Chatham Street Tel. 3-2418

QUEBEC

MONTREAL

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STORAGE and **INSURANCE**

Spring Furs
Scarfs and Capes

JAY WOLFE, INC.
MANUFACTURING FURRIERS
LA. 7020 1193 Phillips Square

STOP & SHOP
THE CANADIAN OWNED STORES

Meats, Groceries
Fruits, Vegetables

Use the Phone—We Deliver

LINENS

Just different from what you see elsewhere.

Handkerchiefs and Scarves

Latest arrivals in gay Spring colorings, most attractive and desirable for Easter Gifts.

JUL. HEIM
1420 DRUMMOND STREET

*DOLLARD 4601

Vipond-Tolhurst Coal
COMPANY LIMITED

AGNEW-SURPASS SHOE STORES LIMITED

1111 St. Catherine West

FOOTWEAR
Moderately Priced
from $1.00 to $7.50
HOSIERY—49c and 75c

WALTER S. JOHNSON, K.C.
Attorney-at-Law, Barrister and Solicitor
131 ST. JAMES STREET
MONTREAL TEL. MA. 2745

Your Easter Hat . . . . Madame

is waiting for you at SIMPSON'S. Whether you want a modestly priced affair, or an original model direct from Paris or New York—you'll find it in our Millinery Salon. Come to SIMPSON'S first!

SECOND FLOOR

Simpson's Montreal

DRINK MORE MILK
It's Good for You

ELMHURST DAIRY LIMITED
DEXTER 8401

Recondition Your Car For Spring

Special Attention Given at

HAYES GARAGE

"Service That Satisfies"
1179 Drummond Street
Tel. Mar. 6926 Res. El. 2284

Safe-Reliable
FUR STORAGE
CLEANING · REPAIRS · REMODELLING
Dechaux
FLuntenac **3131**

Montreal's Quality Store for Men
BURBERRY COATS
for Ladies and Gentlemen
Clothing and Furnishings,
Hats and English Shoes
Max Beauvais Limited
385 St. James Street W.

APICHET
HIGH CLASS FUR COATS
made to order
REMODELLING
We Use Super-Grade Hudson Seal for New Coats
Wilbank 6111 2170 St. Catherine St. W.

ELMHURST ICE CREAM
PICARDY CHOCOLATES
ELIZABETH ARDEN TOILETRIES
Featured by
Harry J. Gold
CHEMIST IN THE MOUNT ROYAL HOTEL
PLATEAU 2435

SALON
Marguerite
Artistic Modern Hairdressing by Competent Operators
HArbour 2511 1448 St. Catherine St. W.

JOHN F. RUSSELL
Plumbing and Heating Contractor
Repairs a Specialty
2206 St. Luke St. Tel. Wilbank 9550

The **Coffee House**
1191 Union Avenue Open 9 Until 6
Breakfasts, Lunches and Afternoon Teas
The Coffee House can be rented for evening parties

MOTHER'S BREAD
Delicious Doughnuts and Bran Muffins
Pies and Cakes

Inter-City Baking Co.
Operating A. & L. Strachan, Ltd.
HArbour 9191

Charlotte Gowns
Specializing in New York dresses moderately priced from $10.95
1353 Green Ave., Westmount Fitzroy 7773

SASKATCHEWAN

REGINA

You'll Enjoy Shopping At *Simpson's*
THE ROBERT **SIMPSON** WESTERN LIMITED

FOODLAND
LIMITED
Choice Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
One Store Only Broad and 11th
Free Delivery Tel. 6641

HEYES COAL CO.
Sole Agent for
NEWCASTLE COAL
Tel. 91166

SHOES
Quality Shoes at a Price
$3 to $7
Sterling Shoes Ltd.
1858 Hamilton Street, Regina

SASKATOON

TUCKER & BATE
DRY CLEANERS, PRESSERS and FURRIERS
Repairing and Alterations
Corner of C and 20th St., West

Purity Milk, Butter Ice Cream
PURITY DAIRY PRODUCTS, LTD.
PHONE 5551 731 BROADWAY

Local Classified

Other Than United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/3 a line for one or two insertions. 1/2 a line for three, four or five insertions within a week. 1/- a line for six or more consecutive daily insertions. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information: Clarence House 4, Central Buildings, Westminster London, S. W. 1 Tel. Whitehall 9691. Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address, and letters addressed to Box BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

ACCOMPANISTS

MISS DOROTHY MARTIN
(L. R. A. M., A. R. C. M.)
53 Buckland Crescent, Hampstead
London, N. W. 3. Phone Primrose 5758
Experienced vocal and instrumental accompanist and coach available for recitals, concerts at homes and practices.

APARTMENTS TO LET

WHEN IN BOSTON, U. S. A., live in comfortably furnished apartments adjacent to and owned by The Mother Church. Address SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST, 24A Clearway St., Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

NOTE THIS ADDRESS:—26 Norfolk Sq., London, W. 2; quiet; central; bed (spring mattress), bath, breakfast, 6/6; weekly, 35/-; all conveniences; 5 bathrooms. Padd. 9461.

BOARD FOR ANIMALS

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHILDREN'S HOME
Happy, free atmosphere. Ample playing space. Day nursery. MARRIOTT, White Lodge, off Hall Lane, Hendon, London, N. W. 4.

BOOKBINDING

BOOK BINDER — ERNEST A. NEALE, 13 and 19a Werrington St. and 87 Stibbington St., London, N. W. 1. Phone Euston 1071, 1072

BUSINESSES FOR SALE

LONDON, Holland Park—Guest house established 15 years; good lease, freehold available; recently decorated; 10 letting rooms, 7 now full; private square; tennis and gardens; very moderate price. Box W-336, BCM/CSM, London.

DRESSMAKING

BIANCA (Miss Berardi)
Costumes de ville de réception et de cour. Gowns for every occasion. Tel.: Putney 4216. 223a Upper Richmond Rd., London, S. W. 15.

DRESSMAKING — Bring your materials to "Silvestria." Good cut, personal attention, coats and gowns. 47a Marloes Rd., Kensington, W. 8.

THE EXCLUSIVE
DRESSMAKER and MILLINER
Mrs. Pemberton 22 Crawford Street
London, W. 1 Welbeck 4836

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

FRENCH DRESSMAKER and MILLINER makes up ladies' own materials. Moderate charges. MLLE. COLLO, 18 Earls Court Gardens, London, S. W. 5. (Opposite Earls Court Station.) Frobisher 3386.

THE SERVICE BUREAU EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Domestic Staff, Secretaries, Governesses and Nurses. 114, Fulham Road, London, S. W. 3. Ken. 3836.

Wakeman & Cadogan Agency
(Miss White), 16 Elizabeth St., London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2081. Open daily 10-5:30. Sat. 10-12.

FLATS TO LET

LONDON—Furnished mansion flat, May and June or longer; 2 reception, 3 bedrooms (sleep 4), Bath, kitchen, constant hot water; service available; rent 7 gns. p. w. Apply by letter to: L. E. M., 15 Iverna Court, Kensington, W. 8.

LONDON, KENSINGTON—Self-contained unfurnished 2nd floor flat, 3 rooms, bathroom, kitchenette, tennis gardens; £78. 28 Addison Gardens.

LONDON, Kensington—2nd floor, self-contained, unfurnished flat, modernized; 4 large rooms, bathroom; power; constant hot water, newly decorated, phone; rent £100 p. a.; also ground floor, self-contained unfurnished flat; 2 large rooms, bathroom, power newly decorated; phone; rent £80 p. a. RATCLIFFE, 12 Bassett Rd., W. 10.

LONDON — Semi-basement, self-contained large room, bathroom, geyser and kitchen; light and airy own entrance; moderate rent. Box K-1073, BCM/CSM, London.

FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS

GENUINE MING Brass ornament. Write MRS. LAPSLEY, 59 Brynland Avenue, Bishopston, Bristol.

GARDENING

JOHN W. SOPER, F.R.H.S. Est. 1898. Landscape and Garden Contractor; garden contractor to the Middlesex County Council. Heriot Cottage, Heriot Road, Hendon, N. W. 4. Phone Hendon 1863.

HOUSES FOR SALE

EALING district—Houses and flats. Apply: LESLIE MINNIS & CO., A.A.I. 58, Bond St., Ealing, London, W. 5. Surveys, Valuations, Rents collected, Insurances effected, Mortgages arranged. Tel. EALing 2127.

LONDON—Near Christian Science church, comfortable house in Cadogan Place, facing gardens; 81½ years' lease for £900 including fittings; 7 bedrooms, 3 sitting rooms; ground rent only £100. Box W-326—BCM/CSM.

RENWARE — Bungalow, detached; lounge, dining room, 3 bed, bath, kitchen; modern fittings, garage, garden; freehold, £175; close tube. Box W-325, BCM/CSM, London.

HOUSE REPAIRS

CARRUTHERS—PUTNEY 6192
Plumbers, Domestic Sanitary, Hot Water Engineers, Gas Fitters and Decorators, 57 Schubert Road, London, S. W. 15.

HOUSES WANTED

JUNE-SEPTEMBER, by responsible people, furnished country house, southern England, four bedrooms, bath; moderate rental; full details. Apt. 87, 31 Claremont Ave., New York, N. Y.

LONDON—Holiday board and other accommodation under experienced care offered for all animals. F. J. RICHMOND, 221 Queen's Road, Peckham, S. E. 15. New Cross 0496.

Let the Advertiser Know that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor.

JEWELERS

J. WHITEHOUSE (W. E. JONES), 31 Warwick St., Belgravia, London, S. W. 1.—Watch, Clock and Jewellery Repairs, Engraving, Stones reset. Plating and Gilding. All work promptly and expertly executed. Phone Vic. 6085.

LAUNDRIES

AT THE ROYAL FRENCH LAUNDRY ACTON, W. 3 (Acorn 1794)
Silks and Woollens are washed by hand in Soft Water with Pure Soap. Cleaning, Dyeing and Mending undertaken.
Members of the British Launderers Research Association

Tel. Park 7211 Est. 1864
BURGESS'S LAUNDRY
103 Walmer Road, North Kensington, W. 10
Depot at 159 High Street
Notting Hill Gate

CROWN LAUNDRY FULHAM
PERFECT WORK—MENDING FREE
PLEASE WRITE OR RING MRS. JOYCE
NEWTON PUTNEY 0127. 35 MILES RADIUS

LEASE FOR SALE

BRISTOL—Leasehold property main shopping thoroughfare; let to large multiple concern; £650 p. a.; open fullest investigation; no agents. Write Box W-338—BCM/CSM, London.

MOTORCARS

ANY MAKE of new or reliable used cars supplied, insurance arranged; tyres, motor and electrical accessories. REID, STOPFORD & RIDD, 59 Kinnerton St., Wilton Place, London, S. W. 1. Tel. Sloane 2939.

MORGAN'S GUARANTEED MOTORS give 7 days' trial, satisfaction or money returned with every used car; extended payments for used and new cars; special facilities during leave periods for overseas visitors; demonstrations anywhere at any time. 119, Queen's Rd., Bayswater, London, near Whiteleys. Phone Bayswater 0965.

MULTIGRAPHING

FACSIMILE typewritten letters at short notice. J. R. STIBBS, Monument Chambers, 55 King William St., London, E. C. 4. MAN. 3629.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

F. J. CLEVELAND & CO.
(F. J. Cleveland, F.C.I.P.A., A.M.I.Ae.E.)
Chartered Patent Agents
29 Southampton Buildings
LONDON, W. C. 2, ENGLAND
British and Foreign Patents
Trade Marks and Designs

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED

WIMBLEDON, LONDON, S. W.—Paying guest in lady's house, comfortable home; terraced garden; near station and bus; 4 gns. weekly; Christian Scientist preferred. Reply Box W-330, BCM/CSM.

PERSONAL SERVICE

WHAT ARE YOUR INVESTMENT PROBLEMS?
I shall be happy to advise you concerning the wisest use of your money for the guaranteed provision of present or future income. May I help you?
Write L. Espir, B. Sc., B. A., 2 St. James Sq., S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 6122.

PIANO TUNING

LONDON, F. G. MUKLE—Piano and organ tuning and repairs; music-roll manufacturer. 47 Alwedale Ave., W. 4. Shepherds Bush 1566.

POST VACANT

ACTIVE London Studio (Advertising and Creative Art) requires experienced man for contact work; all-round technical knowledge of the business essential. Write, giving full details to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

BROMLEY, KENT—Cook general wanted for family of two; good wages and outings. Apply S., 6 Cumberland Road.

LONDON FASHION STUDIO requires representative; knowledge of art work as applied to the needs of leading fashion houses essential. Apply by letter to ASKEW YOUNGE STUDIOS, 51 Strand, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON — Shorthand typist required with advertising and general experience. Write Box M-2811, BCM/CSM.

POST WANTED

ARE YOU looking for a live wire to improve your business? I am looking for a progressive job, an executive position where organizing ability and responsibility are required. I am a public school man, have held a job in Switzerland and have a sound practical knowledge and experience of accounts, statistics, speciality selling and general routine of a sales office. I would consider a position abroad or a partnership preferably with a Christian Scientist. Box W-339, BCM/CSM, London.

COMPOSITOR (NS), 23; 7 years all-round experience; high class general and commercial. LEER, 33 Fladgate Road, London, E. 11.

FACTORY ENGINEER—Mechanical and electrical; 22 years practical experience; offers his services London area. Box W-332—BCM/CSM.

LONDON—First-class cook, experienced, lady, desires engagement, Knightsbridge or Kensington. Box W-337—BCM/CSM, London.

MAN, 43, any position of trust; 19 years' reference. ROBERTSON, 19 Upper Park Rd., Hampstead, London, N. W. 3.

WELL EDUCATED lady wants post in London as "Flat Hostess," or manageress, or secretary (to Christian Scientists preferred). 10 Pingle Ave., Sheffield, 7.

WHERE IS THE PROGRESSIVE INDUSTRY needing a young married man with organizing ability, thorough art training and skill in draughtsmanship. Box W-332—BCM/CSM.

OPTICIANS

MR. N. BRYAN-JONES, F.B.O.A., F.I.O., consulting optician, may be consulted by appointment at Littlehampton, Bognor Regis, Worthing and London; enquiries are invited at Meadowcroft, Beach Road, Littlehampton. Tel. 395.

PUBLIC STENOGRAPHERS

DUPLICATING TYPEWRITING, ETC.
The Talbot Typing Office (Miss G. Phenix)
21 Mincing Lane, London, E. C.
Phone MANsion Ho 3302

ROOMS TO LET

BELSIZE PARK—Comfortable furnished bedsitting room, use kitchen, 25/-, including lighting, baths. Box W-323—BCM/CSM, London.

LONDON—Attractive bed-sitting rooms, service catering, every convenience; half a minute Hyde Park, 2 Craven Hill Gardens, W. 2. Tel. Paddington 5976.

LONDON—Lady travelling for some weeks would be glad to let to lady accommodation in comfortable maisonette, from May 1st; single bedroom, sitting room, dining room; good working housekeeper. Reply Box W-328—BCM/CSM.

LONDON—Comfortably furnished single and double divan rooms in quiet house, close Kensington Gardens; from 22/-; breakfasts optional. MISSES EVANS and LIVESAY, 34A Clanricarde Gardens, W. 2. Bayswater 2576.

LONDON, 28 Holland Park, W. 11—Furnished and unfurnished rooms for ladies and gentlemen; hot and cold basins; restaurant; lounge.

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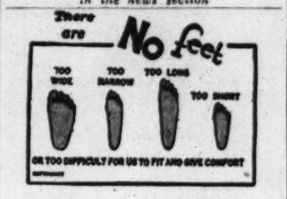

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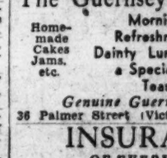

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IT IS a profound mistake to think that everything has been discovered; as well think the horizon the boundary of the world.—LAMIERRE.

Daily Features

THE measure of a man's real character is what he would do if he knew he would never be found out.—THOMAS BABINGTON MACAULAY.

Sunbonnet Sue

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Facts About the Bible

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Thomas L. Leishman, M. A.

The Lily of the Valleys

THERE seems to be general agreement among scholars that the Biblical "lily of the valleys" (Song of Solomon: 2:1) is not to be identified with the fragrant white "lily of the valley" whose dainty bell-like blossoms are so familiar in British and American gardens.

The Hebrew word shoshannah ("lily") appears to have been used to describe "any lilylike flower" (Brown, Driver, Briggs: Hebrew Lexicon: p. 1004), though there is not a little reason for supposing that it was often employed to designate the brilliant crimson and purple anemones which still grow in profusion in the fields and valleys of Palestine. Thus we read in the Song of Solomon (5:14): "His lips are as lilies" (Revised Version); while the "lilies of the field" are said in the New Testament to surpass in brilliance the royal robes of a Solomon (Matt. 6:28f). (Cf. Harper: "Song of Solomon" p. 9; Encyclopedia Biblica: Art. "Lilies.")

Party Fun

Readers are invited to send to this feature directions of party games which have brought pleasure. One dollar will be paid for each contribution accepted.

Drawing-Room Tennis

AT INDOOR parties, drawing-room tennis is good fun. Stretch a ribbon (to represent a net) across the center of the room. The players use palm-leaf fans for racquets and a colored balloon for a ball. If there are many guests to play, the "tournament" may be held in two or three rooms, the "finalists" playing off as in a real tennis match.

A broken balloon means the elimination of that player whose stroke caused the demolition, his place being taken by one of his friends; and the game continues from that point. If there are no extra players, the man causing the broken balloon loses the point.

A time limit may be set, if other games are part of the program. Otherwise, this game of drawing-room tennis is quite equal to a whole evening's fun.—Mrs. Mary M. S., Hingham, Mass.

Puzzle Corner

III

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

1. Cryptogram

TO DECIPHER a Cryptogram, one must discover the secret of the substitution, or the "key." As an example of such a "key," Y might represent A, Z stand for B, X for C, etc. Thus XYZ would be deciphered as CAB. As for discovering "which letter stands for what letter," one must establish the 26 parts, bit by bit, in a recourse to ingenuity, intelligence, and common sense. There are no hard and fast rules. As hints, however, it may be said that ordinarily the letters most frequently used in the English language are E, T, A, O, N, I, R, S, H, D, etc. in the order given. INITIAL letters: T, A, O, M, H, W, C, I, P, etc. FINAL letters: E, T, S, D, N, R, Y, etc. Look also for the common one, two, three, and four-letter words, which may be, A, I, O, OF, TO, IN, IT, IS, BY, AN, IF, THE, AND, FOR, ARE, BUT, THAT, WITH, WHEN, HAVE, FROM, HERE, etc. Additional hints will be given in later issues. Today's cryptic message contains plenty of short words; in fact it has something to say about short words. See if you can solve it without referring to the answer. Remember, each letter is represented throughout by another.

KY KB GPBJ YN BNUIG P

OBJFYNESPH KZ JNM VPIG

BVNBY DNSWB, PCW, YN PC

GRPOSY, YVPY KB NCG NZ YVG

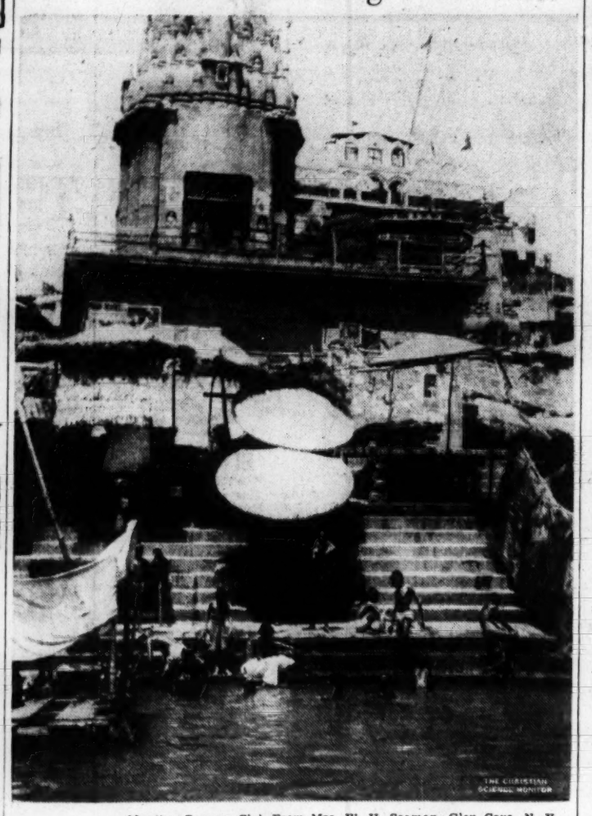
ZKSBY YVKCEB VG UNNAB ZNS.

2. Letter Juggling

The three letters A, E, T, can be transposed to form three different words, ATE, EAT, and TEA. Longer words may be sometimes juggled to form another word from the same letters. It is with some TREPIDATION that the following word is offered. Can you form another 11-letter word from the letters in the word "TREPIDATION"?

[Answers Will Be Found Elsewhere on This Page]

On the Ganges



Monitor Camera Club From Mrs. W. H. Seaman, Glen Cove, N. Y.

Bathing Scene on India's Famous Waterway

Parliamentary Practice

Question Box

Questions for discussion herein, and in their turn, are answered in this feature by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified."

Tabling

Question: At a regular business meeting, the time came for unfinished business. This motion was made, seconded, and stated: "It has been moved and seconded that the unfinished business concerning the bylaws be laid on the table." Was this motion in order, and if so, should it be treated as a main motion and be subject to subsidiary motions, etc.?

Answer: Robert's Rules of Order (page 106) states concerning the motion to lay on the table: "This motion cannot be applied to anything except a question pending; therefore, it is not in order to lay on the table a class of questions, as the orders of the day, or unfinished business, etc."

Thus, the motion to lay on the table is always a subsidiary motion and cannot be a main motion. In the case cited, the bylaws could not properly be up for consideration unless a motion has been made, such as to adopt an amendment, or to adopt a substitute set of bylaws, and this pending main motion could properly be laid on the table.

Odds and Ends

The New Flower

The name of Ethiopia's capital, Addis Ababa, translated into English, means "The New Flower."

Queen Mary's Clocks

The Queen Mary will have 596 clocks on board, the largest marine clock installation in history.

Humorless Punch

The issue of Punch coming from the presses immediately after the passing of King George V had all humor deleted from its pages.

In Lighter Vein

The English Lesson

"I 'eat' seven eggs this morning."

"Of course you mean 'ate'".

"Well, maybe it was eight."

Economy First

Wife (looking over travel folders): "Why not take an ocean cruise this summer, dear?"

Husband: "Hm-m, beggars can't be cruisers."

Leap Year

Gertrude (doubtfully): "Is this the office of J. Horace Billipps, the architect?"

Clerk: "Yes, ma'am."

Gertrude: "Well, I understand he is opening sealed proposals today and I want to get one of them."

The City Boy

Johnnie was visiting his uncle's farm. Among the animals was a young colt. The boy gazed at him long and earnestly.

"What do you think of him?" the uncle inquired.

"Why—he's all right, I guess," answered Johnnie, "but where's his rockers?"

Sold!

A well-known man of wealth is notorious for his ancient, green-hued overcoat. The other day his daughter got him to promise that he would at least look at some new overcoats she had had sent to the house.

Knowing her father's thriftiness, she arranged with the tailor's salesman to tell him that one of the 10-guinea coats was an odd size and old stock, and that he could have it for two guineas; she would then send her check for the balance.

The ruse worked; but on the first visit to his fellow-directors in the new coat, the man was met with bantering comments, one remarking that it must have cost him a good bit.

"What's your guess? What's it worth?" the wealthy man countered.

When the guess was 10 guineas, he said, quickly: "What'll you give me for it?"

"Five!"

"Right!" And he sold it on the spot. —*Tit-Bits.*

Current Events Quiz

A Test to Enable Readers to Review the News

Detailed Answers Appear Elsewhere on the Page

1. Are Easter visitors to Washington, D. C., likely to see the Japanese cherry blossoms?

2. What new invention may revolutionize the field of artificial illumination?

3. To what extent has the average cost of living advanced since the low point of the depression in June, 1933?

4. What new aviation history was written last week at Friedrichshafen, Ger.?

5. In what unusual financial position has the town of North Bergen, N. J., been placed?

6. Why did the new German Zeppelin, the Hindenburg, fly westward over Holland rather than take the shorter route over France on its trip to South America?

7. Chicago's voting machinery is believed to be manipulated by crooked politicans. How are citizens of the city combating this situation?

8. How is the United States keeping its ambassadors in foreign countries informed daily of events at home?

9. What country is following in the footsteps of Germany by calling all its males, from 18 to 42, to stand ready for compulsory conscription?

10. Why is the National Geographic Society bestowing its highest award—the Hubbard gold medal—on Lincoln Ellsworth?

11. Has W. Lawson Little Jr., world amateur champion for the last two years, relinquished his amateur status?

12. Is Colonel Lindbergh permitted to fly his private plane over Great Britain?

13. Upon what does the League of Nations believe the success or failure of Adolf Hitler's plan for a new peace system hinge?

14. Has any date been given for the coronation of King Edward VIII?

15. Are Hitler's proposals for the establishment of a new security pact acceptable to France?

16. Is a "brain trust" being organized by the Republicans to aid them in their campaign?

17. Why has Berlin issued orders to drop Dr. Eckener's name out of any publicity concerning the new Zeppelin Hindenburg?

18. What event brought Harar, Ethiopia's second largest city, into the news last week?

19. Did Germany's offer for a four months' "military armistice" include also fortifications in the Rhineland?

20. What is the purpose of the newly organized Labor's Nonpartisan League?

(What Is Your Score?)

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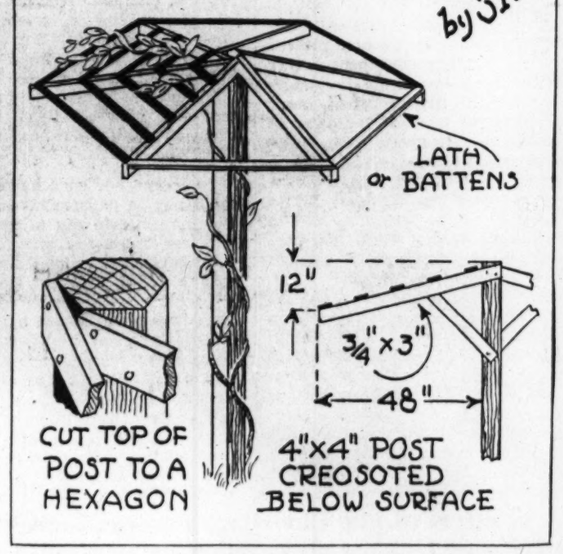
UMBRELLA TRELLIS

by Sib~



Make It Yourself

Japanese Peasants

Monitor Camera Club From Miss V. Flower, Boston

Raking Rice Straws Seems to Be a Humorous Business

A Word a Day

What's in a Name?

(Answers to Correspondents)

WELLS—This is a local surname and indicates residence "near a well." There are many other forms of this name like *Attewell* ("at the well") and the occupative *Weller*, from which the immortal Samuel of the Pickwick Papers had his designation. The name appears in the Hundred Rolls (1273) in the Latin form William *de Fonte*, from which we have also the surname *Spring*.

Hine—This is a patronymic surname and is from the French personal name *Hine*. This is the earlier form of the name. In later times a final consonant was added and the name became in some cases *Hind*. In this form of the name it is occupative and signifies a "farm worker." It is a common feature of uneducated speech to add final consonants to words as in *scholard* for *scholar*. To this tendency we owe our word *sound*, which is from the French *son*, and was originally *soun*.

Fulton—This surname is local from a parish in Wiltshire, England. The name in all probability stands for *Fulks-tun* or "Fulke's homestead," but there is a lack of evidence to warrant a definite statement to this effect.

Sheppard—This is an occupative name, as are also *Shepard* and *Shepherd*, and stands for one who minded sheep. But it is the older form of the word. In the Hundred Rolls this name is recorded as *shepherde* and *sephurde*, and in compounds as *Shepperdson*.

Brevities

Detroit Free Press: Shipping beans to Boston as part of a federal food allotment sounds a lot like carrying coals to Newcastle.

Atchison Globe: They say a lack of money is delaying good times. And yet, too much money got us into the hard times.

Vocations

Ideas That Have Brought Supply

[Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supplies. $1 is paid for each item accepted.]

Skillet Holder

AT A certain summer resort, owners of cabins make a fetish of rustic furnishings; and a schoolboy who needed extra money to insure another year of college was quick to see an opportunity. He designed a wooden serving stand for the fireplace blackened skillets. This article had a 100 per cent acceptance in the cabins, and many visitors purchased them for breakfast table use at home, and for gifts.

Taking a thick board (about three inches wider and eight inches longer than the diameter of the skillet) he whittled out a nest to fit the utensil. This depression was about an inch and a half from one end of the board. He also made a wooden lid to fit the skillet. Thus the steaming food might be kept hot in the skillet close to the hostess' serving arm. The extension of the board serves as a resting place for the serving spoon or fork—Lynn G., Dallas, Texas.

Daily Anecdote

John Wesley

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WHEN John Wesley's earnings increased, it was his fellow-men who received the full benefit thereof.

One year he earned £30, lived on £28 and gave £2 to charity. The next year he received £60, but still lived on £28, thus being able to give to the needy £32. The next year Wesley earned £90, still held his expenditures to £28, and gave to charity £62. And so it continued through the succeeding years.

According to moderate calculations, Wesley gave away in 50 years between £20,000 and £30,000.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

No Loss

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Venice, Calif.

FUNDS were not ample for pleasure jaunts, but a mother felt that a trip to the San Diego Exposition would be so educational for her boys that it would be worthy of a special effort. And so, knowing that a certain amount of money would soon be available, all plans were made to use this for the trip.

In the meantime their church was forced by the city's growth into a reconstruction program. Of course, the mother wanted to contribute her share toward the building fund. So, one day, when the boys and she were discussing how they could raise money to help build the new church, she said: "I know one way we could do it: We could all give up our trip to San Diego and give that money to the church."

For a moment the little faces fell.

"We do love our church, don't we?" she went on to say, "and it has done so much for us, we should be willing to sacrifice something for it."

Then both boys smiled back; and with a cheerful "O. K." the matter was settled.

So the money was taken to the clerk of the church.

Soon thereafter a relative called to spend the evening; and she knew nothing of all these plans and changes. It was not long before she said: "I know you all have been wanting to go to San Diego; and I should like to give you this trip."

For the Scrapbook

Sermons

First, in your sermons, use your logic, and then your rhetoric; rhetoric without logic is like a tree with leaves and blossoms, but no root.—*Seldon.*

Forgiveness

Forgiveness is rarely perfect except in the breasts of those who have suffered.—*Martial.*

Self-Love

The greatest of all flatterers is self-love.—*Rochefoucauld.*

Current Events Quiz

Answers

1. Present conditions indicate that the cherry trees will be in full bloom during Easter.

2. A method developed by Dr. John W. Marden whereby a small globule of metallic mercury in a tiny quartz tube vaporizes when submitted to an electrical discharge and emits a brilliant glow.

3. It has increased 9 per cent since that time.

4. The initial flight of the giant new dirigible, the Hindenburg, to South America.

5. In pleading bankruptcy, North Bergen is one of the first municipalities to invoke the National Bankruptcy Act to solve its fiscal position.

6. The unusual course was taken because the French Government had not given permission for the ship to fly over France.

7. The indignant voters are organizing to regain control of Chicago's polls; and many have enlisted as volunteer watchers at the polls on election day.

8. The embassies are linked to the State Department in Washington by short-wave radio.

9. Austria.

10. For his arctic and antarctic explorations and particularly for his flight last November over 2200 miles of unexplored territory between the Weddell and Ross Seas.

11. Yes; he has turned professional to join Bobby Jones, former world champion, in a golf promotion venture.

12. The British Air Ministry recently granted a license to Lindbergh for this purpose.

13. The League expressed the belief that its success hinges on the confidence that other powers would have in Hitler's word.

14. Premier Baldwin has announced that King Edward VIII will be crowned in May, 1937.

15. France has declared them unacceptable.

16. Yes; noted economists are now being recruited to assist the Republicans in technical, economic and financial attacks upon the New Deal.

17. Because of his refusal to come out with a special election's appeal during the Reichstag campaign.

18. It was demolished by Italian bombing planes.

19. No; Germany was unable to promise that she would delay fortifying the Rhineland during this period.

20. An organization to rally all labor, whatever its political creed, for President Roosevelt's re-election.

Puzzle Corner Answers (3)

1. It is easy to solve a cryptogram if you have short words, and, to an expert, that is one of the first things he looks for.

2. Partitioned.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Stranger Seems Anxious to Find Harkam Jaars*

By LE PELLEY

THIS FOOD WILL LOOK GOOD TO HARKAM JAARS
THOSE SANDWICHES OUGHT TO LAST HIM TWO DAYS ~~
WELL, HELLO BOYS ~ WHERE ARE YOU GOING WITH THOSE NICE SANDWICHES ?
OH ~ NO SPECIAL PLACE ~~ THIS IS OUR SUPPER AND WE WERE JUST LOOKING FOR A SPOT TO HAVE A PICNIC
YES, THAT IS IT ! IN FACT, LET US EAT IT NOW !
OH COME, COME BOYS ... YOU'RE NOT FULL ALREADY ?
OOF .. I WISH I HADN'T JUST HAD DINNER !!
I TOO, TUBBY ~ I TOO !!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Mr. Mole's Porch Roof*

By THE HAGERS

"AH HA!" I QUACKED, "IT'S TIME TO MAKE MY FLOWER BED." SO WITH A RAKE
AND SPADE, I STARTED FORTH TO DIG; THE HOLE I'D MADE WAS PRETTY BIG
WHEN UP SHOT MR. MOLE. SAID HE, "I HOPE THAT YOU WILL PARDON ME,
BUT THAT LAST SPADEFUL—HERE'S THE PROOF— HAS JUST REMOVED MY SUN PORCH ROOF!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, APRIL 6, 1936 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Flood Control—Two Kinds

RECENT devastation by floods in the eastern United States has raised a popular demand for flood control legislation and a presumption that some kind of a comprehensive bill to this end will be passed by the current session of Congress. Senator Royal S. Copeland, whose Committee on Interstate Commerce has such a bill in its hands, has promised to report a measure in a few weeks.

The danger is that in stemming one kind of a flood Congress will turn loose another—a flood of unwarranted, unnecessary and unproductive expenditures. This is what happens when politicians take advantage of a momentary public interest in a subject to put forward every kind of project that can be advanced under its label. The pending bill is a redraft of the omnibus measure that was loaded down with so many local plums last year that it was ridiculed into recommitment. Signs of the pork-barrel rush already have been discernible, and Senator Joseph T. Robinson, Democratic floor leader, has been at pains to defend himself against imputations of leading the procession.

Senator George W. Norris accurately says that, "The country will regard the proposed bill either as a pork-barrel measure or as a scientific beginning of a great national work, dependent upon the nature of the bill itself," and dependent on the restriction of projects to those on which the Army Board of Engineers have made proper surveys and favorable reports.

It is observable that a greater disposition now is arising to attack stream control by small reservoirs at the headwaters, as is logical, rather than solely by levees and dams on the lower reaches. This will perhaps be more expensive, but will also yield better results in soil preservation as well as flood protection.

This would raise another question, already being urged by Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg. This is whether the National Government shall let itself in for an ultimately insupportable financial burden by assuming responsibility for flood control works that really are altogether local or intrastate in their effects.

In the case of many smaller headwater control reservoirs the principal benefit would accrue to the immediate locality or state, with an incidental protection to states, cities and farm lands farther down the river basin. The National Resources Board has recommended that there ought to be developed an equitable system of distributing the costs of water-resource projects as between the Federal Government and the states or local improvement districts, suggesting a minimum federal participation of 30 per cent.

Some such arrangement should be worked out, and the co-operation of the national government with state and regional planning commissions affords a good way to do it. States and local neighborhoods should be willing to participate in the impounding of "little waters" by an allocation of costs similar to the betterment assessments that are levied in making city street improvements.

All this serves to indicate why genuine flood control is a subject for long-range study and planning rather than slap-dash appropriation of big sums on the impulse of the moment. Senator Copeland believes the list of projects that are urgent, and have been surveyed and approved will total about $500,000,000, with others in subsequent years to raise the aggregate cost to $1,000,000,000 or $1,500,000,000.

The House Flood Control Committee bill last year, before loaded with amendments, proposed $370,000,000. Even this figure is approximately as much as the Government has spent for flood control in the last 25 years, and by that criterion ought to be quite enough to undertake in one year. Yet the fact that property damage in the eastern states due to the floods of this year alone has been estimated at $300,000,000 would justify a considerable investment wisely applied.

The object to be sought is protection of homes, not of congressmen's fences. As important as the control of flood waters is the control of government expenditures to bring a worth-while return for the money.

Toward Telephone Regulation

THE hearings that have been going on before the Federal Communications Commission for three weeks in its investigation of the telephone industry in the United States represent one of the quieter types of official inquiries in Washington. There have been some mildly sensational developments but in the main the investigators have gone about the rather prosaic work of laying a groundwork for telephone regulation generally in its interstate aspects as may befit a federal board similar in authority to the Interstate Commerce Commission over the railroads.

Four principal facts have been brought out so far:

1. That the American Telephone & Telegraph Company, with its regional subordinates forming the Bell system, holds admittedly a "virtual monopoly" of telephone communication in the United States and is probably the largest private business enterprise yet known to the world.

2. That its ramifications due to inventive and research work extend into many fields outside telephone service, such as manufacturing equipment, furnishing wires for radio networks, selling sound reproduction apparatus and even financing motion picture production.

3. That by furnishing teletype service on a large scale it has facilitated the growth of a far-flung racing news service reaching into pool halls and underworld dens and used for the promotion of gambling.

4. That its legal department keeps a close watch on legislation on a wide range of subjects—from aviation to zoning—in every state and in Congress, and exerts on these an influence through local representatives in ordinary contacts with legislators.

The inquiry has not thus far gone much into the topic most generally associated with public utility investigations, namely reasonableness of rates and toll charges; this may be reached when the hearings resume. Many of the points put on record are not new, and the significance of so large a monopoly may be variously interpreted. On one hand the unity of control explains why one can put a call through from Portland, Maine, to Portland, Oregon, in a few minutes and can enjoy in America generally a telephone service unequaled elsewhere. On the other hand, the existence of so great a monopoly, even under beneficent management, shows the need of adequate regulation should that management ever become less enlightened.

A noteworthy characteristic of the investigation has been the consistent preservation of good temper on all sides, as is appropriate to a search for facts rather than sensations. In this respect it is a good example.

THE DANGER-FLAG-WAVING scene in Charlie Chaplin's picture has been censored in Austria, perhaps because the flag is red. Reports also have it that the film is banned in parts of Germany. It is beginning to look as if one can't be funny in Europe any more.

Seeing Beauty

HAS the industrial age of the nineteenth and twentieth centuries added to the world's store of beauty? Most people would answer unhesitatingly: "To the world's population, yes; to the world's wealth, yes; but to the world's loveliness, no." But in spite of pits and factories and foundries and ribbon development, a new view is growing that the answer is not so simple.

In the first place, what is the use of beauty existing if it is not recognized? The remote fastnesses of the hills have existed for countless ages, but they were not part of the world's real reserves of loveliness until their charm and power were perceived and appreciated. It is curious that this appreciation coincided with the beginnings of the industrial age, and was the direct product of contrast with commerce's giant towns and cities. Three hundred years ago an eminent writer described one of the most beautiful mountain areas in Britain as "unpleasant." A century and a half later another supposedly well-qualified observer characterized some of Scotland's loveliest hills as "horrid," and Dr. Samuel Johnson could see no beauty in a mountain because one of its sides was larger than the other. In fact, he would not even allow that a mountain was "immense," when Boswell applied that adjective to it. "No," he said, "it is a considerable protuberance."

Nowadays all that is changed. The great hills are the playground of the people. Their beauty is recognized by everyone. Historically it would seem that this recognition is a by-product of industrialism. And who can say that in industrialism itself there do not lie possibilities of beauty at present unperceived, just as the eighteenth century could see nothing worthy in the hills?

Guarding England's English

MR. A. P. HERBERT, M.P., has opened fire. In his election address he declared he would challenge any feeble, faulty, or flabby English that he encountered in Parliament. The opportunity arrived. A proposal was mooted that the Government should "explore every avenue" in the current international situation. Jumping onto the cliché, Mr. Herbert has ironically put forward an amendment that the phrase be deleted, and the words "leave no stone unturned" be substituted.

There are things to be said in defense of clichés. Clichés evidently fulfill a purpose, for if they were not useful they would obviously never become clichés. Some of them, too, are of ancient lineage. To "explore every avenue" is, indeed, a comparative parvenu, having been invented by the Marquis of Lansdowne about thirty years ago. The equally familiar "A penny for your thoughts" goes back to the seventeenth century, to the days of Dean Swift.

Yet most people, even those who use clichés themselves, will rejoice that Mr. Herbert has opened his campaign for better English in the place that should guard the English language as well as English liberties.

New England Reformer

Book News of the Day

HENRY STEELE COMMAGER in a preface to his THEODORE PARKER, YANKEE CRUSADER (Boston: Little Brown. $3) avows his purpose: to present Parker, his interests, opinions, emotions, prejudices; not to vindicate or criticize, but to show men and manners as Parker saw them.

Mr. Commager, who is professor of American History at New York University, moves easily through the great era of reform and high thinking in the 1840's and 1850's when Boston boiled with new causes and Theodore Parker was in the thick of his great crusades. Though this is Parker's book and the pugnacious little preacher is always in the forefront, Mr. Commager has written a history of the times as well as of the man. Names and personalities crowd the pages and with each name some characteristic action.

* * *

"Call the roll of the radicals," we read, "and their names crack out like a volley of musketry: Phillips, Sumner, Garrison, Mann, Quincy, Parker, Pierpont, Channing, Emerson, Alcott, Ripley, Loring, Lowell, Rantoul, Higginson, Howe." Pantheism, transcendentalism, abolitionism, feminism, prohibition, nonresistance, Socialism, reforms in schools, prisons, asylums and slums—these had their advocates, societies and fervid propagation by voice and pen.

To many of these causes Theodore Parker gave himself. In the beginning he had intended only to preach. From the very onset, however, he was a radical preacher, seeking a better way, preaching Emerson's doctrine of intuitive faith. Emerson left the church in order to say that religion was revealed not by evidence or authority, but by an inner light. Parker remained in the church to say the same thing. For that he was ostracized by most of his fellow Unitarian preachers and by the Harvard Divinity School, but on the other hand he had his friends in Boston who organized a church society in 1846, rented the old Melodeon on Washington Street and later Music Hall, where Parker preached for a parish of 7000 persons.

But preaching was not enough. Parker believed that as a minister he must lead in all good works, in all reforms. He found, too, that reforms interlocked. Given to one, he was called upon to support others. The time came when he cared no more for theological controversies but threw himself into the social movements of his time, most conspicuously into work for the abolition of slavery.

* * *

The two chapters that deal with this phase of his career are an able presentation of the abolition movement in New England, and contain a dramatic picture of the scene in Boston, when, amid troops summoned from as far away as Portsmouth and Newport, with 20,000 onlookers most of them ready to blaze into open anger at the action of the Court, one lone Negro, Anthony Burns, was conveyed to the boat that was to return him to slavery. With his quiet scholar's pen Mr. Commager can stir the imagination and the emotions.

He can stir the reader also to admiration for the Lexington lad, Minuteman John Parker's grandson, who taught school, put himself through the Harvard Divinity School, preached in West Roxbury and Boston, lectured on countless platforms, urged John Brown on his course, was a hard thinker, a scholar, a good fighter, and a practical idealist.

W. K. R.

Setting Too Fast a Pace

Lupe Celebrates Texas' Centennial

ONE day my little Mexican maid, hurrying in from school at the beginning of a new term, exclaimed, "Señora, what you theenk?"

"Lupe," I answered taking an easy chair, "I am preparing to rest myself from strenuous thinking about your exploits for the next half hour, so you may sit on your favorite stool and tell me about your day at school."

Her eyes beamed, "I have been promote to grade with Texas History in heem," she said, "when already I have read heem four times from my browther José's book. Today I learn that we have whole year for celebrate. Teacher say that Texas get independence from Mexico in 1836 and that 1936 are centennial. I then say, 'You mean that independence are now one hundred years tried and true and so now we celebrate her for whole year like *fiesta*?' She nod yis at me and I feel flags, brass band and marching inside of me all at once."

"No doubt," I answered, "this exuberance will manifest itself in whipped cream on Washington pie for dinner tonight."

* * *

She cocked her head on one side, but would not be deflected from her story. "Then Antoinette say to me with cock fight look 'You are Mexican, so you cannot celebrate.' Then I feel flag and brass band fall down inside of me and I look at teacher and she say to class, 'Even in early days when Mexico outclaim other countries and get Texas, but not treat her so fine, there were many good Mexicans who lived in Texas and called it home and helped the Texans get free so they could attend to own business of make laws and wave own flag. Many geeve money, fight, or care for seek in their homes, that is why we not fight against people, but against bad laws.' Then she say, 'Lupe, how long are your people live in Texas?'"

"Señora, twice as many brass bands play inside of me then, and I stand up straight like Señor George Washington crossing the Delaware in picture and I say, 'My great-grandfather are Texan before some of these smart Susans ever know about thees beautiful land for making home. He are young fellow and he take message to Señor General Houston to tell where Señor General Santa Ana with hees soldiers take too long *siesta*, then Señor General Houston send soldiers to run queeck and nab heem which they did, and thees end war on April twenty-first, at Battle of San Jacinto which we celebrate with beeg *fiesta* though Texas he are declare independence already on March, second.'

"Then, Señora, I turn and steeck my tongue out at Antoinette, but thees teacher are smart one and know more than book. I theenk she maybe see me steeck out tongue because she say, 'All who live in Texas now must remember the brave soldiers who fought for independence including some who gave their lives in the Alamo, and the kind of celebration which will do the most good is for all to help and be kind to each other and obey laws instead of theenk mean theengs.' I sorry then and I write her note, not very good, but full of sorrow and promise: 'Dear Teacher, I sorry as everytheeng when I not celebrate centennial with love for all, but steeck my tongue out at Antoinette (who are French and once claim Texas for herself) but now for 1936 when celebrating must be done with love in heart besides flag, I promise to remember the Alamo and keep tongue where he belong.'

* * *

"Then after recess teacher smile at me and say, 'Lupe, has your family any treasures at home from early days that you can tell us about for interesting talk?' Thees time I make myself Señor Napolean with folded arms for eemportance and I tell what is in red plush box, very old like trunk with bands around heem which Frenchman named St. Denis, who make treep across Texas, geeve ancestor who show heem spreengs of San Antonio River. I say we are have little fan now very yellow which Empress Carlota geeve her lady-in-waiting, painted gourd from which Señor Colonel Travis have shaving business, arrowheads from the Tajas Indians where some theenk Texas get hees name, beaded moccasions from Indian in Mission San José, button which Señor James Bowie who invent Bowie knife lose from his coat, little wood thimble from the Treaty Oak which have widest spread of all trees in America where Austin make treaty with Indians for land where capital of Austin now stands, piece of marble from Capitol building when she are cut, and picture of an envelope and her stamp which we long ago sold for $1000 to buy our home with adobe walls very cool in summer."

Before I could commend her, she continued, "Teacher tell me that I start celebrate fine, but I say I only sorry I did not know about centennial on New Year's Day so I could begin then."

"If the first day's celebration," I interposed, "is a fair indication of what is to follow, we shall fly flags, entertain the Congress Señores at dinner, have pecan cake every day and a picnic on Saturdays."

"With whipped cream," added Lupe. "Tonight, Señora, do you not theenk we can start with cookies cut out with star cutter like Lone Star on Texas flag which they have for nine years by themselves, and maybe tomorrow I take Antoinette one to eat at noon? Yis?"

H. H. H.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

Alien Wives

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

According to the Monitor report on the Coolidge-Kerr bill, "the proposed immigration statutes would allow more lenient treatment of deportation cases where family separations are involved." It is gratifying to know that the Immigration Bureau of the State Department is beginning to take family considerations into account.

I suggest that an equally desirable step forward in this direction would be the repeal of the 1922 Amendment to the immigration laws which unduly restricts an American's freedom in choosing a wife. I wonder how many Monitor readers are aware that if an American man marries a foreign woman, he is not allowed to take his wife into the United States except as an immigrant?

This law has resulted in thousands of American men and their wives remaining abroad. These are mainly of the type who create much employment for others and are an asset to any country; foreign countries appreciate their intrinsic worth and welcome them. Eventually, many of these men consolidate the family position by themselves applying for naturalization, and thereby cease to be an asset to the United States.

Peaslake, Eng. AMERICAN EXILE

Why Not List Lowest Salaries?

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

May I suggest that in connection with the Treasury lists of large salaries which newspapers are printing, they also print a list of the lowest salaries?

As an instance, the salary of the vice president of a New York corporation for 1934 is listed as $150,000. In the same city and in the same industry, although not in the same corporation, an inspector informed the writer that she was now being employed at a salary of $12 a week after having been laid off for two months during the dull season. Previously, she informed me, she had been paid $14 a week, but since the annulment of the NRA, the rate had been dropped to $12 and the hours lengthened from forty hours to forty-eight hours.

From $12 a week to $150,000 a year is quite a spread. In a recent article in your newspaper, you stated that in one of the co-operative societies in Europe there was a rule that the salary of the highest paid executive must not exceed ten times that of the lowest paid employee. Why not make such a custom general? Or, perhaps, reverse it by using the highest as a base and the lowest salary at least 10 per cent of the highest?

Larchmont, N. Y. WILLIAM C. WATT

Peace Treaties and War

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Machiavelli preached that peace treaties contain the germs of future wars. That fact history again and again confirms. The fear of German valor has alone prevented the iniquitous Treaty of Versailles from realizing that dictum. The recurring grave apprehensions of war, in the post-war period, spring from that treaty. The theory and purpose of the Treaty of Versailles was to convict and render Germany a heipless culprit. Machiavelli would have denounced that theory and purpose as blind insanity. And such will be the verdict of history! Which one of the leading nations of Europe are not, in principle, equally guilty of the World War?

No fair-minded person can read Hitler's speech delivered on March to the German Reichstag without conviction that it is sane, just and sincere. Furthermore, as he clearly states, his desire and object is to promote peace.

The German Rhineland is an integral part of their own Fatherland, imposed upon by the Treaty of Versailles. The German remilitarization of that zone is perfectly defensible. It is absolutely and directly impelled by the fresh Franco-Russian pact. That pact is in plain and gross violation of the spirit of the Locarno Pact. Therefore, the remilitarization of the Rhineland is no breach of equity! CHARLES A. MAURY

Athens, Greece.

William Jennings Bryan

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I am writing a biography of William Jennings Bryan, and am anxious to get in touch with former friends and correspondents of Mr. Bryan. I would be very grateful if those in possession of information about Bryan or of letters from Mr Bryan would communicate with me. HENRY STEELE COMMAGER

Professor of History, N. Y. University

New York

The Wide Horizon

Politics in April

INTIMATE MESSAGE FROM WASHINGTON

By Erwin D. Canham

THIS correspondent dislikes to try you with reports on the temporary status of the presidential contest now afflicting the American people.

But an occasional survey appears inevitable. Here are the items that come to this office, culled not from Washingtonians, but mainly from well-informed visitors from all parts of the country. We report them as we hear them, not as we might wish to hear them.

* * *

Item: The most realistic Republicans say Mr. Roosevelt today has a perceptible lead over the unselected opposition candidate, taking his farm, labor, and unemployed strength into account. That is the conservative view. The optimists in G. O. P. ranks were some time ago already electing their man. But very few of them are so confident today. One former United States Senator, a distinguished Republican, said on Saturday that "probably Roosevelt will be reelected. But we'll make a good fight, and he'll run the Democratic Party so far into the ground by 1940 that another Democrat won't be elected for a generation."

Item: That is the reason certain well-placed Republicans, like Senator Vandenberg, are noticeably reluctant to come right out in the present primary race. They would much rather save themselves for 1940, thank you.

Item: The same observers are pretty sure Governor Landon will be the Republican nominee. Senator Borah is still an incalculable factor, but there will be ample evidence soon—at the Wisconsin and Illinois primaries—whether his challenge is real or illusory. The latest and apparently most reliable straw vote shows Governor Landon as having 56 per cent of the Republican vote, with Senator Borah a remote second with 20 per cent, Mr. Hoover third with 14 per cent, Colonel Knox fourth with 5 per cent.

Item: As for the discontented Democrats—in New England their votes or their passive influence will join with Republicans to carry the area. The New Dealers have long since written off all hopes there. New York, the optimistic among the Democrats think, is still a battleground. Pennsylvania is also doubtful, if that Republican wheelhorse, former Senator David A. Reed, is to be believed. Many people concede to G. O. P. the whole area from Quoddy to the Potomac.

* * *

Behind these general points are many details of interest. Republicans find Governor Landon far in the lead with the rank and file, yet opposed by the two strongest and tirelessly working leaders in his party: Mr. Hoover and Senator Borah. Both these dominant figures feel that the Kansas Governor would be an unsatisfactory candidate—yet for totally different reasons. To Mr. Hoover, according to his friends and representatives here, Governor Landon is colorless. The former President wants a more vigorous, uncompromising fighter. To Senator Borah, Governor Landon is allied with the "interests" which have dominated the Republican Party for so long. And to the rank-and-file of the party, the opposition of these leaders on the wings is a pretty good indication that Governor Landon is a middle-of-the-roader.

At the same time, there is Mr. Hoover making brilliant speeches of the type given at Fort Wayne on Saturday night—undoubtedly more incisive, damaging, and cogent attacks on the New Deal than are now proceeding from any other source. Yet Mr. Hoover gets 14 out of 100 in the latest Republican straw vote!

The forty-eight states are now well into the process of choosing their delegations for the two conventions. Fifteen of them conduct regular primaries, and those in New Hampshire and New York have already been held. Both elected uninstructed delegations, with New Hampshire's favoring "favorite son" Frank Knox. Wisconsin votes on April 7, Illinois and Nebraska on April 14. If Senator Borah fails to take most of the Wisconsin group, his stock will deflate sadly. In the remainder of the states, delegates are selected in state conventions or by state committees through a variety of methods. Already, Landon delegates are being piled up—in Oklahoma, Missouri, Kentucky, Kansas and other states.

As for the Democrats, their delegates are being chosen, too, but there is no question of a revolt that would bar President Roosevelt's nomination.

This prospect of no-contest at Philadelphia is seriously disturbing poor Mr. Farley. That thrustful individual cudgeled $150,000 out of the Philadelphians, as well as numerous other valuable prerogatives, on the promise that he would keep the convention in session for four days. At this writing, he and his aides can't figure out how on earth that feat will be accomplished. They plan an open-air "notification ceremony," there is talk of a big professional boxing-match, and some unkind persons are telling Mr. Farley he'd better stage-manage a nice little interparty revolt.